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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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UNSCRUPULOUS FABRICATIONS EXPOSED

Truth About Deaths In Wardha

GANDHIJI WROTE NO LETTER TO ANY DOCTOR

BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER

The death of three Congress workers which occurred in Wardha early in August, following the drinking of "Nira" had been the front-page feature in a section of the press, which unscrupulously exploited the tragedy for anti-Gandhi propaganda.

Not content with indirect hints, and unworthy insinuations, a monstrous charge was made against the Mahatma that "he abetted the murder of three of his co-workers."

In view of these grave allegations, a member of the staff of "the Bombay Chronicle" was specially commissioned to go to Wardha and investigate the matter on the spot.

The bare statement of facts, he has given below, not only exposes the unscrupulous fabrications, but knocks the bottom out of anti-Gandhi propagandists who have been indulging in all sorts of vile suggestions.

The unscrupulous section of the press has also fabricated the story that Gandhiji had written a letter to the Civil Surgeon that the latter should declare the cases to be those of cholera, "on political grounds" and that the latter very obligingly agreed to this dishonourable suggestion. Few men in their senses would credit such a monstrous story, but there seems to be no limit to the lies which are being spread by the unscrupulous section of the Press to blacken the character of Gandhiji and the fair name of the Congress.

The truth is that Gandhiji has written no letter to any doctor in connection with the cases and he did not at any time interfere in the diagnosis of the cases or give any hint that they should be treated as cases of cholera.

Being commissioned by the Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" to make a searching investigation into the circumstances connected with the deaths of three Congress workers, which occurred in Wardha in the first week of August following the drinking of "Nira" or freshly drawn unfermented palm-juice by them, I set down here the results of my enquiries, which I conducted on the spot.

I may mention here that I went to Wardha with quite an open mind, not being biased in favour of either the "cholera-infection" theory or the "ptomain-poisoning" theory, as the reports appearing in the Marathi and English Press appeared to surround the whole incident with an air of mystery, which required to be carefully probed, if the truth and nothing but the truth, was to be discovered. Being personally related to Dr. D. S. Sherlekar, the doctor principally responsible for raising the theory of ptomain-poisoning and having been constantly in his company during the past two or three weeks and discussed with him the pros and cons of his theory, I hope, I shall not be accused of any undue bias either way in the conflict of opinions which has occurred over the medical diagnosis of the cases in question.

DRINKING OF 'NIRA.'

The facts attending the drinking of "Nira" and the deaths which followed may be briefly stated as follows:—

In the village of Shegaon, which is situated about six miles from Wardha, and where Mahatma Gandhi is now residing, the manufacture of "Gul" or molasses from "Nira" or freshly drawn juice of the palm-tree, is being taught to the villagers by Congress workers for the past two years, with a view to enable them to eke out an honest living, which, unlike the prevailing traffic in fermented liquor will not contribute to their demoralisation and economic ruination. It would appear that some of the workers engaged in the manufacture of "Gul" from "Nira" had recently taken to drinking this juice, which in the opinion of competent medical authorities, produces, while in an unfermented state not only no harmful effect, but on the other hand, is found to be a nourishing and invigorating potage.

In the early hours of Saturday, July 30th, freshly drawn "Nira" was taken from Shegaon to Wardha in a tin vessel by one Kamath, son of a friend of Kaka Kalelkar, on a cycle. The tin had been well cleaned before "Nira" was poured into it. Kamath reached the Harijan Boarding House at Wardha, where Kaka Kalelkar was residing, before sunrise. The 'Nira' was drunk by the Kaka Saheb from a brass tumbler, which was in his room. In this connection Kaka Kalelkar says: "It struck me when I took it that the tumbler was not as clean as it should have been. However, I did not make a detailed examination of the same. I have given up food for the last three or four years and live on fruit and cow-milk. The banana which I ate on that day were over-ripe. No other fruits were available in those days. I had read some time back in the Press that bananas of skins dotted with black spots are good for consumption."

Nana Athavale, another Congress worker and Superintendent of the Mahila Ashram, who happened to be with Kaka Kalelkar at the time, also drank a little of that "Nira" out of "inquisitiveness," says the Kaka Saheb. A little later, in another part of the Harijan Boarding House, Pandurang Bhurke, Gajanan Dabke, Murlidhar Sabnis and Shripad Joshi, also Congress workers, partook of this "Nira," the same being served to them in a Chinaware bowl.

AFTER-EFFECTS.

This happened on the morning of Saturday, 30th July. Till the morning of Sunday, 31st July, there were no signs of any stomachic trouble in any of these six persons. Later in the day, one by one they began to have repeated motions of a watery character and had to take to bed through extreme weakness. Nana Athavale, who was in charge of the Mahila Ashram, feeling sick, had proceeded there.

Doctors were sent for, but the Civil Surgeon, Rai Bahadur Narendra Prasad, was away from the town. His assistant, Dr. Raizada, and Dr. Mahodaya, M.L.A., a private practitioner, came and examined the cases shortly after 4 p.m. and diagnosed the cases to be of cholera. Later in the evening Dr. D. S. Sherlekar, another private practitioner, also turned

(Continued on page 8 col. 1)

BHARATHI DAY IN MADRAS

Move To Perpetuate The Tamil Patriot's Memory

MADRAS, Sept. 11.

"Bharathi Day" was celebrated to-day in Madras, when a number of meetings were held in different wards under the auspices of respective Congress Sabhas. There was a large gathering at the Congress House, where a meeting was held under the auspices of Madras Maha Janasabha and Bharati Prachulalaya, when speeches were made extolling the life and work of the late Subramania Bharathi.

A Bharathi songs' competition organised by the Madras Mahajana Sabha was held in Congress House earlier in the day.

The Tinnevelly Association in Madras celebrated Bharathi Day last evening, when an appeal was made for funds to set up a statue and in other ways to perpetuate Mr. Bharathi's memory.—A. P.

MADRAS PREMIER'S ADDRESS TO SCOUTS

MADRAS, Sept. 11.

"It is a nice pastime, and it may even be entertaining to some grown-up people to divide themselves into groups, but it is a very sad thing that the young and innocent hearts throbbing in little boys should be torn between different loyalties and that they should be asked to join this camp or that. It is wholly undesirable and therefore it should end," observed the premier, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar addressing a large gathering at the Provincial Scout Headquarters, when Mr. Justice Pandurang Rao unveiled a portrait of Sir M. Venkata Subha Rao, the Provincial Scout Commissioner.—A. P.

MIXED TRAIN DERAILED

BOMBAY, Sept. 11.

Two bogie passenger vehicles were derailed, while six goods wagons were derailed and capsized, while a mixed train (423 Down) was passing between Majra and Warora stations on the G.I.P. Railway section on the Balharshah-Wardha route, according to a wire received from the divisional Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, at Bhusaval. The track is badly damaged. No persons were injured. Transhipment of passengers, mails and luggage is arranged. Through running is not expected before the evening of Sept. 13. The cause of the accident is not known.—A. P.

A. I. C. C. MEETING ON 24th

NEW DELHI, Sept. 11.

The General Secretary of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee informs the Associated Press that the meeting of the A.-I. C. C. will commence on September 24.—A. P.

A. I. C. C. TO MEET AT HARIJAN COLONY

DELHI, Sept. 10.

Arrangements for the reception of the delegates to the A. I. C. C., meeting and the Constitution Sub-Committee meeting are in progress and the plan for a pandal in Gandhinagar capable of accommodating over three thousand is now ready. Accommodation in the Harijan Colony is being arranged by permission of the Colony authorities.

The venue of all the meetings have been fixed at the Harijan Colony. Separate rooms for the members of the Working Committee and the President have been reserved.—United Press.

ANTI-DRUM AGITATION

46 Arrests On Sunday In Front Of Theatre

46 persons in all were arrested in persons in all were arrested in front of the Excelsior Cinema on Sunday, in connection with the agitation against "The Drum". Eleven persons were arrested at the time of the Matinee, 25 at the time of the evening show and 10 during the night show.

Five persons arrested on Saturday were let off on Sunday.

On Sunday afternoon, picketing at the Excelsior Theatre was not allowed in view of the previous day's happenings.

A large reserved police force was stationed on Ravelin Street overlooking the Esplanade Maidan, where people had collected.

Picketers were sent to the theatre by batches and as soon as they approached, they were arrested for causing obstruction by the Esplanade Police and marched off to the station.

A procession shouting "Down with The Drum" was taken along Ravelin Street and it made a detour to the Esplanade Maidan along Hornby Road. They were escorted by Reserved Police with regulation "Lathis" and by a number of police officers.

Deputy Commissioner, Mr. M. P. A. Smith was on the spot.

The picketing was continued in a peaceful manner for all three shows. It is understood that all the arrested persons will be charged for obstruction at the Honorary Presidency Magistrate's Court on Monday morning.

BENGAL PREMIER ON MISSION

Meets Sir Jagadish Prasad

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

Mr. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal met Sir Jagdish Prasad, Member for Education, Health and Lands, Government of India today. He and the three other Ministers from Bengal will meet H. E. the Viceroy to-morrow and Sir James Grigg, the Finance Member thereafter. They are discussing with the authorities here, the question of Indians in Burma, the financial aspects of the province, with a view to make a demand for an increased share in the proceeds of the Jute duty and to ask for financial assistance for the spread of primary education.

Mr. Huq categorically denied that object of their present visit was in any way connected with any reshuffle of the Ministry. They are expected to stay here till September 14.—United Press.

CADELL FOR RAJKOT

Sardar Condemns Appointment, But Asks People To Give Him Fair Chance

BOMBAY, Sept. 11.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has issued the following statement in connection with Rajkot affairs:—

"What I apprehended has happened in Rajkot, much sooner than was considered possible by anybody except those who may be parties to this highly objectionable and unjustifiable arrangement.

Mr. Cadell of Junagadh fame has suddenly appeared on the scene who came by air from Europe to Rajkot to-day. It is understood that he has been appointed Dewan on a salary of Rs. 2,500. per month.

EXTRAVAGANT SALARY.

Rajkot is financially a poor State. Its yearly income is about Rs. 12 lakhs, and to increase that revenue, it had started a system of giving monopolies against which the recent agitation was started in the beginning. It can illafford to pay such an extravagant salary for its Dewan.

What happens to the old Dewan who was drawing Rs. 1000 per month is not yet known. But one need not be surprised, if he also remains behind the curtain. There is no dearth of able Indian administrators for such small States. This appointment, therefore, in the present circumstances, appears to me to be ominous. I am afraid, it may mean the beginning of a period of grim struggle for the people of Rajkot. An European administrator can carry out the policy of ruthless repression with perfect self-confidence and greater support of the Political Department of the Government of India which an Indian officer may lack.

It is strange that in anticipation of the so-called Federation, numerous Indian States have placed their administration in charge of European officers.

ADVICE TO STATE'S PEOPLE.

The people of Rajkot must be prepared for the worst. But I would advise them to be patient and to give no cause or excuse to the new Dewan to say that he was forced to adopt a policy of repression. Let him be given a fair chance to redress the grievances of the old regime which has brought Rajkot to its present state of tension, and let him be judged by his own actions. If the people of Rajkot adhere strictly to truth and non-violence, they can face any contingeny with perfect confidence and hope."—A.P.

PRAJA MANDAL LEADERS TO BE EXTERNED?

NAHAN, Sept. 10.

It is stated that the State authorities are contemplating to extern under the Criminal Law Amendment Act some of the leaders of the Praja Mandal, who are taking part in the political movement in the State.—United Press.

SATYAGRAHA IN NABHA STATE

LAHORE, Sept. 11.

A report from village Budhni Kalan, in Tehsil Moga, states that a batch of 25 men has left Budhni Kalan to offer 'Satyagraha' in Nabha State.—United Press.

Japanese Built Gunboat For Siam

KOBE, Sept. 11.

"Bhonburi", the last of the fifteen gunboats built in Kobe for the Siamese navy, has left 'en-route' to Bangkok.—Reuter.

All Eyes On Hitler To-day

FEAR OF DANGEROUS DEVELOPMENTS

Prague-Sudeten Talks To Be Resumed

PRAGUE: September 10.

IT IS GENERALLY FELT THAT THE NEXT 48 HOURS WILL DECIDE WHETHER THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SUDETEN GERMANS ARE TO PROCEED IN PEACE OR WHETHER GERMANY WILL TAKE THE QUESTION INTO HER OWN HANDS AND TRY TO IMPOSE AN ARBITRARY SETTLEMENT UPON CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THIS WOULD MEAN WAR.

It is pointed out that Germany cannot use the pretext that the proposals of the Czech Government are inadequate. They have been accepted by the Sudeten leader as the basis of the negotiations and fulfil in principle, the eight points of Herr Henlein's Carlsbad speech.

The possibility of some serious incident between the Sudeten Germans and the Czechs and the animosities fanned by weeks and months of constant propaganda by the Reich newspapers and broadcasts cannot be overlooked.

Ever since the Sudeten leaders withdrew the orders to their followers not to offend or be provocative, a complete change has overcome the Sudetens who almost go out of their way to be offensive and provocative.

Every day incidents occur on a bigger scale and in an ever-widening field. Although the Germans have not made any big concentrations of troops in the immediate neighbourhood of the Czech Frontier, their manoeuvres resulted in a certain amount of military activity, especially on the North-east Moravian Frontier.

The Czech General Staff kept its own counsel regarding what precautions it deemed advisable. Meanwhile there has been no sign of alarm, much less panic in Prague.—Reuter.

ALL BUSY AT DOWNING STREET

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The whole day, there was activity in Downing Street on the eve of the meetings of the British and French cabinets to-morrow when the Nuremberg Rally, at which Herr Hitler is making his final and probably the most important speech, also ends. The meeting of Ministers held at Number 10 Downing Street, ended at 3 p. m., when Sir Samuel Hoare left. Sir John Simon and Lord Halifax remained with the Premier for a further fifteen minutes, when Lord Halifax returned to the Foreign Office, whereto Sir Robert Vansittart and Sir Alexander Cadogan who were also present at the ministerial meeting had gone earlier. Mr. Kennedy will meet Mr. Chamberlain at Number 10 Downing Street at 7-30 p. m.—Reuter.

EDEN CALLS AT FOREIGN OFFICE

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The meeting of the ministers broke up at 3 p. m. but activity in Downing Street continues. Mr. Anthony Eden, and the American Ambassador, Mr. Kennedy, called at the Foreign Office this afternoon. Mr. Eden remained for 95 minutes.—Reuter.

FRENCH CABINET MEETING ON MONDAY

PARIS, Sept. 10.

The meeting of the Cabinet has been called for Monday afternoon and the Council of Ministers under the presidency of M. Lebrun is meeting on Tuesday morning.

It is reported here that arrangements have been made for the consultations between the French and British military experts as agreed in March 1936.

No confirmation of this report

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1.)

STOP PRESS

DOMINIONS CONSULTED ON EUROPEAN CRISIS

LONDON, Sept. 11.

It is gathered in London this evening that the Ministers will not enter into Cabinet discussions to-morrow in an unduly pessimistic frame of mind, states Reuter's lobby correspondent. The situation is recognised as serious, but not one of which they felt necessary at present to take gloomy view. Naturally, anxiety is evident, pending Herr Hitler's declaration to-morrow. It is felt to be of first importance, that the Reich Government should not assume that a brief successful campaign against Czechoslovakia could safely be embarked on without danger of intervention first of France and later of Britain.

Government have taken special pains to keep in closest touch with the Dominions.

Any great European conflict is regarded as a tragic disaster, which is avoidable and British Ministers will leave no effort unmade that may avert it.—Reuter.

NAGPUR MEETING ENDS IN UPROAR

NAGPUR, Sept. 11.

Utter confusion and disorder marked the concluding proceedings of a public meeting in the Town Hall this evening, which was convened in connection with the Provincial Congress Voters' Conference to be held here on September 19 under the presidency of Mr. M. N. Roy.—A. P.

Rajen Babu In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Sept. 11.

Babu Rajendra Prasad arrived here this evening and was received by local Congressmen. He is staying at the Harijan colony. He is down with a slight attack of asthma.—United Press.

Troop Movements On Rhine

COLONGNE, Sept. 11.

Considerable troop movement took place to-day along both banks of the Rhine. Regarding the right bank, it is difficult to form an opinion, but general opinion is that troops, especially heavy artillery, are massed there.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word— Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——). "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

For Paper Mills—Wanted Machine men, beater men and other technical staff. Apply with full details of experience to Secretary, Orient Paper Mills, Ltd., Via—Jharsuguda. B. N. R. (10774)

Wanted by an old-established leading life office, influential experienced organisers on salary for the districts of Surat, Broach, Panch Mahals, Thana, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Belgaum, Goa and North Canara. Apply stating age, experience, business guarantee to Box No. 9415, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted services of a Welder, with at least five years' previous experience in Arc Welding. Salary according to poficiency. Candidate will have to work on probation for one month. Apply stating in detail qualifications and experience to Box No. 9464, "Bombay Chronicle"

Applications are invited from Graduates with Honours in Arts, Science, Engineering and Commerce, to be trained in Technical Departments. The following grades are fixed according to educational qualifications:—Graduates of Bombay College of Technology:—Rs. 75-15-150. Other Gaduates and full diplomats of V. J. T. Institute:—Rs. 50-7-1|2-65-E.B.-10 (annual increment)-90 per mensem. Graduates with Honours: Annual Scale:—Rs. 75-75-85-90 per mensem. Please apply with copies of testimonials to:—The Office Assistant, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (9462)

52. TO BE LET.

To Let—Bright independent flatlet 2 rooms. West open, near Portuguese Church, Girgaum. Gas, Telephone, Rent Rs. 38. Apply Box No. 10770 "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

L. S. G. D. Diploma Training Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service conducted under the joint auspices of the Government of Bombay, commence from 1-11-38, at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad. Lady students are also admitted to Bombay Centre. Apply for revised prospectus (free) to Director, Local Self-Government Institute, Fort, Bombay. (9390)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

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Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

POLICY No. HZ. 15235 for Rs. 2,000/-, on the life of Mr. Chhaganlal Gandabhai Parekh, Gold Thread Merchant, Rampura Char Khana Chakla Main Road, Surat, is reported to have been lost.

The Policyholder has applied for a duplicate copy of the policy bond. Unless any objection against issue of a duplicate copy of the policy is lodged with us within one month from the issue of this notice, the company will issue the same to the policyholder.

DR. PHIL HANS SOMMER, Ph. D., General Manager for India Burma & Ceylon. Allianz Und Stuttgarter Life Insurance Bank Limited, Post Box No. 117. DELHI

9446

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the State Engineer, Morvi State, Morvi, for the erection of a New Palace at Morvi.

2. Copies of tender form, specification and schedule of quantities may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 15 per copy and any further information during Office hours.

3. Tenders must be returned to the Architects' Office on or before 12 o'clock (S.T.) on Saturday the 8th October, 1938. A Cash Deposit of Rs. 25,000 should be deposited in Morvi Treasury and the receipt should be produced at the time of submitting the tender.

4. The State Engineer, Morvi State, Morvi reserves the right of accepting the lowest or any tender.

GREGSON, BATLEY & KING, Chartered Architects. Chartered Bank Building. Bombay, 10th September, 1938.

9456.

THE NEW BERAR CO. LTD. (In Liquidation).

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to give a lease or leases for working the following Ginning and Pressing Factories belonging to the abovenamed Company for the ensuing cotton season. Tenders are invited for the purpose, which should be submitted to the undersigned on or before the 15th September, 1938, at his Office, Maneckji Wadia Building, 125, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. All lessees will be required to pay half the rent in advance and the other half within three months from the commencement of the lease. Intending lessees will be required to give cash security for the due performance of the terms of the lease.—

(1) Akot—One Pressing Factory.
(2) Amraoti—One Ginning & One Pressing factory.
(3) Dondaiche—One Pressing Factory.
(4) Khamgaon—One Ginning & One Pressing Factory.
(5) Beawar—One Pressing Factory.
(6) Bijapur—One Ginning & One Pressing Factory.
(7) Umerkhed—One Pressing Factory.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1938.

B. K. DESAI, Official Liquidator.

9293.

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted influential agents and stockists throughout Bombay Presidency including Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar, to sell our Linseed Oil of First Class quality: Prices most competitive: Apply with full particulars of experience and influence commanded in the market: Only those keenly interested in the line may please apply to Box No. 10773 "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

NOTICE

WANTED A B. P. N. A. experienced SURGICAL NURSE on Rs. 50-5-100, plus Rs. 10/- house rent per month. Apply with full particulars before 30-9-38 to the Chief Officer, Municipal office, Surat.

9450

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from British Indian subjects (natives of the Province of Bombay preferred) for the post of a temporary INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES in the Province of Bombay on pay of Rs. 300 P.M. with a Motor Cycle allowance of Rs. 40 P.M. if a Motor Cycle is maintained. The term of the appointment is sanctioned for a period ending 28th February, 1939, but there is possibility of it being extended or of the post being made permanent. The selected candidate will be required to join not later than the 1st October, 1938, and may be required to serve in any part of the Province.

ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS:—must not be less than 25 or more than 30 years of age, must have liberal education and also either a good theoretical training in Engineering and a thorough practical training in mechanical Engineering or else practical experience of factory life, must have also a general knowledge of the principles of sanitation.

APPLICATIONS:— Applications should be complete with evidence as to age and place of birth, caste and details of educational qualifications, experience, positions held languages spoken and whether employed at present or not. Copies (which will not be returned) of testimonials regarding character and fitness for the post must be submitted.

Applications written in the candidate's own handwriting should be addressed to the Commissioner of Labour, Factory Department, Secretariat, Fort, Bombay, and must reach him not later than the 20th September 1938.

Canvassing for the appointment will automatically disqualify.

No travelling or other incidental expenses will be paid to candidates invited for interview or to the successful one for joining the appointment.

Candidates will be sent a formal acknowledgment of receipt of their application, and unless they hear further, should consider themselves unsuccessful.

9425.

WANTED.

A DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Saran on a salary of Rs. 400 rising by biennial increment of Rs. 20 to Rs. 500—the salary subject to approval of the Provincial Government which has been applied for—on probation for two years plus travelling allowance at the first class rate according to the rules in force. None need apply who is not qualified as per Bengal Government Notification No. 3334 L.S.G. dated 20th December, 1901 as amended by Bihar and Orissa Govt. Notification No. 1255 L.S.G.R. dated 14-8-28. re-produced at page 607 of the Roy Chowdhury's L.S.G. Reference Book (Revised edition) and further amended by B & O. Government Notification No. 545 L.S.G.R. dated 20-5-35 Preference will be given to a candidate who is a native of the Province of Bihar or domiciled therein. The candidate must state his previous experience and age. Application should be submitted in a sealed and registered cover, addressed to the undersigned and superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all the necessary certificates and testimonials in original, required by the rules, published under the Government Notification above referred to, with a suitable envelope, addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration, in which they can be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful. The selected candidate will have to join at once and shall have to occupy the local fund bungalow reserved for the District Engineer on a monthly rent of 10 p.c. of his salary.

No travelling allowance will be paid to any candidate if called for an interview, or for joining the appointment after selection. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

The last date up to which applications can be received is 26th September 1938.

J. N. SINHA, Chairman District Board SARAN.

9412.

Public Notices.

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

4 LACS LOAN FOR ASPHALT ROADS.

THE LAST DATE for receiving tenders for the above loan was previously fixed as the 10th of September, 1938, up to 4 p.m. The period is hereby EXTENDED to the 17th September, 1938, up to 4 p.m.

(Sd.) S. N. KARPE, President, Poona City Municipality.

9th Sept., 1938. 9458

BOMBAY-SIND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

APPLICATIONS in the prescribed form are invited from British Indian subjects (natives of the Province of Bombay preferred) who are ordinarily not more than 30 years of age, for the post of WARDEN OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES, BOMBAY. *Pay* Rs. 300-20-500-E.B.-25-750, *plus* conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per month. *Qualifications.*—A first or second class degree in Engineering (Mechanical or Electrical) or in Physics and Mathematics of a recognised University, and three years' practical workshop experience, especially in connection with verification and stamping of weights and measures. Full particulars will be found in Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 8th and 15th September, 1938, or can be obtained together with a copy of the prescribed form of application on payment (in cash or by money order only) of Rupee one, on requisition, with a self-addressed envelope with a two-anna stamp, to the Secretary, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission, P.W.D. Secretariat, Bombay. Last date for receipt of application.—8th October, 1938. *Any attempt, direct or indirect to influence the Secretary or a Member of the Commission will disqualify the candidate.*

9416.

IN THE MATTER OF THE HYDERABAD COMPANIES' ACT 1320 F AND IN THE MATTER OF THE SHAHABAD CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

In Voluntary Liquidation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE SHAHABAD CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED. (In Voluntary Liquidation), will be held at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1938, at the premises of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Residency Road, Hyderabad-Dn., pursuant to Section 181 of the Hyderabad Companies' Act No. IV of 1320 F.

P. J. BILIMORIA, Liquidator.

Esplanade House, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated 12th September, 1938.

9430.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED to reach the Office of the undersigned by 4 P.M. (S.T.) on FRIDAY, the 23rd September, 1938 separately for each of the following works:—

	Approx: cost. Rs.
(1) Providing additional storage tanks to Development Department Chawls at Worli	1,32,600
(2) Additions and alterations to D.D. Chawls at Worli	1,07,800
(3) —Do.— —Do.— Naigaum	37,000
(4) —Do.— —Do.— De Lisle Road	28,000
(5) —Do.— —Do.— Sewri	11,000

Tender forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 per form in the case of the first two works, Rs. 3 per form in the case of works (3) and (4), and Rs. 2 per form in the case of the fifth work, on any working day upto 4 P.M. (S.T.) (upto 2 P.M. on Saturdays), except the day on which tenders are to be received.

Each tenderer is required to lodge earnest money as under into the Reserve Bank of India or a District Treasury and the Bank Receipts or Treasury Chalans should accompany each tender separately. Without earnest money no tender will be considered.

For Works (1) and (2) Rs. 2,000 each.
For Work (3) Rs. 400.
For Work (4) Rs. 300.
For Work (5) Rs. 200.

The successful tenderer will have to lodge the under-mentioned security deposits:—

For Works (1) and (2) Rs. 4,000 each.
For Work (3) Rs. 1,900.
For Work (4) Rs. 1,400.
For Work (5) Rs. 600.

The right to reject any or all tenders without assigning reasons is reserved.

B. P. JAGTAP, Executive Engineer, Presidency.

9459

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER Books of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd September, to 5th October, 1938, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Ad-interim dividend warrants at the rate of Rs. 2-8 per share, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1938, payable on the 25th October, 1938, to Ordinary shareholders of this Company whose names stand on its Register on the 21st day of September, 1938.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company by shareholders themselves or their constituted attorneys, immediately.

By Order of the Board, R. D. KANGA, Assistant Secretary, The B.E.S. & T. Co., Ltd.

Bombay, 12th September, 1938.

(9460)

RE. THE INDIAN COTTON CO. LTD. (In Liquidation)

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to give a lease or leases for working the following ginning and pressing factories belonging to the abovenamed Company for the ensuing cotton season. Tenders are invited for the purpose, which should be submitted to the undersigned on or before the 12th day of September 1938 at his office Manekji Wadia Building, 125, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. All lessees will be required to pay half the rent in advance and the other half within three months from the commencement of the lease. Intending lessees wll be required to give cash security for the due performance of the terms of the lease.

(1) Bhavnagar—One Pressing Factory.
(2) Bhushaval—One Pressing Factory.
(3) Dhulia—One Pressing Factory.
(4) Bassein—One Pressing Factory.
(5) Hubli—One Pressing Factory.
(6) Jalgaon-Jamod—One Ginning & One Pressing Factory.
(7) Kajgaon—One Pressing Factory.
(8) Tirupur in Madras Presidency—One Ginning & One Pressing Factory.
(9) Warud—One Pressing Factory.
(10) Chalisgaon—One Ginning Factory.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1938.

B. K. DESAI, Official Liquidator.

(9294)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF DR. SORAB BURJORJI VAKIL, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Dr. Sorab Burjorji Vakil, deceased, late of Panchgani Parsi Inhabitant, who died at Wai, on or about the 8th day of January, 1938, and the Probate of whose will having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted on the 27th day of August, 1938, to Mr. Jehangir Hormasjee Vakeel and Mr. Pirojshaw Naoroji Engineer of Bombay and Mr. Nasserwanji Kavasji Vakil of Surat are required to send their claims to the said executors at the office of their attorneys Messrs. Payne & Co., at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1938.

PAYNE & CO., Attorneys for the Executors.

9457.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MOHANLAL DAYABHAI alias MOHANLAL DAHYABHAI CHOKSEY, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a share broker, residing at Vithalbhai Patel Road, without the Fort of Bombay Deceased.

(1.) RAMANLAL DAHYABHAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatty, without the Fort of Bombay (2.) SHETH MANEKLAL CHUNILAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatty and (3.) KUBERDAS JEEBHAI, also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Naiwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executors and Trustees named in the last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 30th day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight and in the second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 30th day of August, 1938.

MESSRS. DAYALJI & DIPCHAND, Petitioners' Attorneys.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients BAI KHATIZABAI, wife of Ahmed Haji Hasham and BAI FATMABAI, daughter of Ahmed Haji Hasham have contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from MR. KALIANJI DEWJI. Any person or persons having any interest in or claim to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise he, she or they will be precluded from making the same and such claim, if any, shall be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of land containing an area of six hundred decimal Forty-one (600.41) square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 52 of the First Nagpada Estate of the Corporation in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay bounded, on the North-East by 4th Peerkhan Street on the South-East by Plot No. 53 of the said Estate leased to Ranooji Hybati Patil and others on the South-West by land of the Corporation laid out as a service passage and on the North-West by Plot No. 51 of the said Estate leased to Haji Gulamhussein Haji Fakir Mahomed which piece of land bears New Survey No. 3698 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1459 Byculla Division and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 3478, 3479, 3480, 3481 and 3482 Street Nos. 19a, 21, 23, 25, 27 and 29.

Dated this 12th day of September, 1938.

PATELL & EZEKIEL, Purchasers' Attorneys.

9454.

Auction Sales

SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY at Muzawar Pakhadi Road Mazagaon, (near Mazagaon Dock Ltd. North Main Gate). Land admeasuring about 51-3|9 Sq. Yds. with the dwelling house thereon bearing Cadastral Survey No. 244 of Mazagaon Division and Municipal E Ward No. 5487 (1) and Street No. 8.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees Nathaji Bhagaji & Co., and on account and at the risk of the heirs of the late Mortgagors Poonamchand Lumbaji and Umedmal Rajaji and pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated, the 27th November, 1931.

Sale on Thursday the 15th September, 1938 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises of the property.

Full particulars and conditions of sale from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

THE FOLLOWING PLOTS will be put to Public Auction by the undersigned in his Office at 3 P. M. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 20th September, 1938:—

Scheme.	Estate or locality	Plot No.	Approximate area in sq. yds.	User.
	EX-TRUST PLOTS TO BE LEASED.			
52	Worli	37	2,480	Residences.
"	"	245	1,497	"
"	"	246	900	Shops and Residences.
"	"	247	1,550	Shops and Residences.
6	Sion Matunga (West)	22	490	Residences.

Plots Nos. 245 to 247 of Worli Estate will be first put up to auction individually as per sanctioned layout shown in yellow lines on plan No. 494 of 9-7-1938 and then the whole area of the three plots will be put up to auction as per layout shown in red lines.

Copies of full particulars of auction and special conditions relating to each of the plots to be leased with a site plan will be supplied on application to the undersigned on payment of Annas Eight in each case. Conditions of the lease and other particulars can be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours on any working day except Saturday.

H. M. ABHYANKAR, Estate Agent & Land Manager.

Bombay, 10th September, 1938. 9437

ROXY

BOMBAY TALKIES' BRILLIANT ROMANCE:

Vachan

STARRING:

DEVIKA RANI ASHOK KUMAR

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE IT THIS WEEK.

Choice of the Public

BHAVNANI PRODUCTION

YANGRILLA

Director: M. BHAVNANI.

SUPER TALKIES

Daly 5-15, 8, & 10-45 p.m.

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2nd GRAND WEEK
THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY:
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THRILL TO
"THE DRUM"
STARRING:
SABU
IN
GLORIOUS TECHNICOLOUR
A UNITED ARTISTS' Super

ACCLAIMED
AS THE LAUGHTER HIT OF THE YEAR!
RANJIT'S ROARING COMEDY:
'The CAT'
A FROLICKY Tale OF
DIZZY DAMES AND YEARNING YOUTHS!
Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST END

THE BROADWAY
KINGSWAY:——DADAR
Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
JANET GAYNOR
FREDRIC MARCH
"A STAR IS BORN"
in TECHNICOLOR

TYPHOID DANGER
The big mistake fever patients make is to over-tax their weakened digestive organs with heavy foods the moment their appetites return.
The weakened nerve and muscle tissues, undermined by fever poisons, can only be rebuilt by a food which is easily digested and which gives you maximum nourishment.
Doctors, throughout India, recommend Horlicks as the ideal food for fever patients. Horlicks is 100 % nourishment. It pours quick new strength into your weakened body, shortens your convalescence and in an amazingly short time you feel full of vigour and strength. Always keep Horlicks ready at hand.
Buy Horlicks today—available everywhere.

LOGIC FOR BUSINESSMEN
You can't beat a tired horse into action. If you do, you run the risk of killing it. In the same way you cannot force your constitution to perform work which it is not strong enough to accomplish. Your nerves will not stand it. It is therefore necessary to nourish flagging nerves after the day's strenuous work. Stearns Tonic will stimulate the nerves and enrich the blood. It contains Vitamins A & D which are essential to the growth of various glands on which life depends. Prepared from the extracts of Cod Livers and rendered odourless and tasteless by a process of peptonising this Tonic has an immediate stimulating effect. It builds up body, brain and mind. Stocked by all good chemists and stores.
STEARNS' TONIC
S.T.5.

TAILORS' PICKETING

Girgaum Cloth Merchants' Statement

Mr. Karsondas Jivabhai Secretary of Girgaum Cloth Merchants' Association writes:—

I have been asked to get published the following statement by the Girgaum Ready-made Cloth Merchants' Association adopted at a general meeting held on Friday with a view to avoid any misunderstanding that would otherwise arise among the public, regarding the picketing started and resorted to by the Tailors' Union for the trifling dispute that has recently taken place between the merchants and their tailors (employees.)

A dispute had arisen between M. Tulsidas of the Thakar Stores No. 21 (a member of our Association) and one of their tailor employees regarding alteration. Though the difference was trivial it was highly exaggerated and no efforts for peaceful settlement were either made by mutual discussions or lawful means. The workers (tailors) were asked to lay down their tools in the workshops of the merchants and to close the workshops. They created impediments in the regular running of the business and prevented the execution of the orders already received from the customers and started picketing in front of the shops of the merchants of our Association under the name of Tailors' Union. This type of dispute ought to be between the tailors and merchants. The picketers can persuade new Karigars from joining the work, but they cannot prevent customers which they are doing now and as such are creating impediments in our business.

As the obstructions to customers continued and as our Association thought that if such things continue further there would be an occasion for a clash between the parties and the public peace may be put in danger, some members of our Association saw Mr Ganpatishanker, General Secretary, B.P.C.C., and complained to him about the hardships created by the picketers. He thereupon called a meeting of the leaders of the Union and the members of the Association at 6-30 p.m. in the Congress House.

As arranged we and the leaders of the Union saw Mr. Ganpatishanker and our facts were placed before him and were freely and openly discussed in his presence. After hearing both the parties he suggested to the leaders of the Union to arrange for peaceful consultations with us regarding the alleged demands of their Union.

He further wanted to know our differences and disputes and wanted time for free discussion of the facts to enable himself to adjust the disputes. He wanted eight days' time for the same and in the meanwhile he asked the leaders of the Union to remove picketing and the merchants to continue the servicesg of the tailors on the old basis. The merchants agreed to the said proposals but the leaders of the Union were adamant.

Mr. Ganpatishanker assured the leaders of the Union that no harm would be done to the Karigars and requested them to place trust in him and to take up the suggestions placed by him and he told them to meet at any convenient time hereafter for discussion. He tried his level best to persuade the leaders of the Union but they were adamant and insisted on the merchants accepting their demands to sign for the same before the picketing could be withdrawn. Mr. Ganpatishanker explained to the leaders that it was improper to ask us and to bring pressure upon us to accept and agree to the demands of the Union without any discussions and without giving any opportunities to the merchants to think over the demands of the Union.

As no settlement was arrived at at the Congress House, the meeting dispersed with disappointment and we have unanimously passed the following resolution on the basis of the suggestions made by Mr. Ganpatishanker Desai.

"This general meeting of the merchants requests the members to employ and entrust the work on old basis to the Karigars who want to join the work on the old terms."

SAFETY EXHIBITION

In connection with the Bandra Fair scheduled to start on the 11th September, the Safety First Association are putting up an exhibition on Home, Fire and Road Safety. A special feature of the exhibition will be that in addition to a number of exhibits and posters, illustrative of the principles of safety, a group of children will demonstrate and explain safe and unsafe practices. Of particular interest to teachers, the exhibition, which will be open between 9 and 11 in the morning and 4-30 and 8 in the evening, should enable the many thousands of men, women and children visiting the Fair to realise vividly that accidents, either in the home, on the road or at work, are unnecessary and can be prevented.

EX-NAZI DETENUE RETURNS

B. N. Das-Gupta Of Indo-Europa

Mr. B. N. Das Gupta, Managing Director of Indo-Europa Trading Co., London, Hamburg, Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras, is ariving here to-day per s.s. "Conte Verde".

He has lately travelled extensively in different countries in Europe. He has also studied modern printing methods..

Mr. Das Gupta was arrested by the Nazi Government in Germany last year, for alleged infringement on exchange laws and was detained for a month or so. The intervention of the Government of India, and Federations of Chambers of Commerce effected his release, but he had to remain in Germany pending enquiries by the Nazi Government. He was later unconditionally released.

Railway Official Shoots Himself?

Albert Edwar Seymour (73), a Railway official, residing at Souter Stree, Byculla, is alleged to have shot himself dead with a double-barrelled gun at his residence in th eearly hours of the Sunday morning.

It appears Seymour was ailing for sometime.

When the police came on the scene, he was seen lying on the off-side of his bed, with a large hole at the left side of his heart and a double-barrelled gun with an expended cartridge beside him.

Seymour was living with his daughter.

Muslim League Appeal To Voters

Mr. M. M. S. Ispahani, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Provincial Muslim League, writes:—

The voters rolls as prepared by the Bombay Municipality are available for inspection at the League office, at Shahru Castle, Mohamedali Road, Bombay 3.

The Hon. Secretary requests all Mussalmans, who are eligible to vote at the Bombay Municipal elections, to call at this League Office as early as possible and ascertain if their names appear on the roll. If not, to register their names at the League office, for which purpose provision has been made. They are requested to bring their rent Bills to prove their eligibility.

The latest date fixed for returns to be made to the Municipality is by the end of this month. All applications for rectification of the omission must be completed by the 27th instant.

Gandhi Jayanti Exhibition At Congress House

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided to organise an Exhibition during the ensuing Gandhi Jayanti Week.

Besides the Khadi and Village made products, the Exhibition will include a section for displaying or sale of Swadeshi articles. The Exhibition will be opened on the 21st September in the afternoon and will continue up to the 2nd October (inclusive). The Exhibition will be kept open daily all these days for not less than four and a half or five hours. The entrance fee has been fixed at anna one only.

The stalls are roughly of 10 feet by 10 feet at reasonable rates.

Further details, can be had from the office of the B.P.C.C.

City's Health Returns

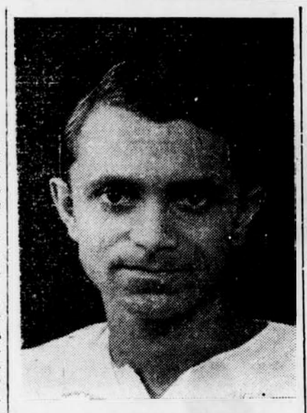
The health returns of Bombay during the 36th week of 1938, week ending 3rd September 1938:

The total mortality 584 was 34 less than that of the last week and the leath rate registered was 26.1 on the Census population of 1931 which compares favourably with that for the 36th week of 1937, viz. 630 and the death rate 28.2. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 557 and the death rate 25.0. Out of the total deaths, 148 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, smallpox caused only one attack and one death. Cholera and plague were absent. There were 10 deaths from Typhoid. Cerebro-Spinal Fever caused 3 attacks and one death. The number of live births registered during the week was 691 which compares favourably with that for 36th week of 1937, viz. 629 and 615 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1933-37).

ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE

The Tenth All-India Music Conference will be held at Allahabad, from 5th to 9th November, 1938, under the auspices of the Prayag Sangit Samiti, Allahabad. Musicians and scholars from all over the country have been invited.

On the occasion of the Conference an All-India Music Competition will be held for boys and girls. It is expected that about 300 competitors from different parts of India will take part. Mr. Baijnath Sahai, Hon. General Secretary of the Conference, has come down to Bombay in connection with the Conference. Amateur artistes and music students wishing to take part in the Conference can meet him at the School of Indian Music, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum, to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday) between 5 and 7 p.m.



A young Indian artist, Syt. Kiron De, who was the Director of Art and Music in "Sri Palee," an institution in Ceylon modelled on Santiniketan and the pupil of Acharya Nandalal Bose, is now in Bombay. By his effort the Indian style of painting and specially the Tagore's music have been considerably spread in Ceylon.

Mr. De has specialised in Line Drawing & Fresco work and made valuable researches in the ancient arts of Ceylon. He has already toured most art centres in India and Burma.

POOR WORKERS IN DIRTY QUARTERS

Government Must Advertise Worli Chawls To Get Vacant Blocks Filled Up

(From A Correspondent).

The prominent place given by the "Bombay Chronicle" to the accounts of what the 'G' Ward Congress Workers saw in the slum-land of Bombay and the consequent ventilation of the pressing grievances of the dwellers there, have resulted in a demand of further visits to other parts by the local residents. In response to this demand the Congress Workers have also been moving about. The last locality visited was the Clarke Road, and the Dhobighat of Mahalaxmi. In the batch were Messrs. Nagwekar and Shambag who had also insisted Mr. D. N. Wandrekar M.L.A. to join them.

DESERVE BLOWING UP.

The visitors were first taken to a group of four chawls belonging to the Bombay Municipality situated just at the foot of the Mahalaxmi overbridge. A mere glance was enough to convince them that they deserve blowing up. It was surprising that an advanced and enlightened Corporation like that of Bombay should own such horrid chawls and should feel no scruples in renting them to poor needy people. The present life or rather age of the chawls is over sixty years. They are in a dilapidated condition and unfit for human habitation, though they might not have been so declared under the Municipal Act. The rooms are extremely small i.e., 9 feet by 9 feet and back to back with scanty ventilation. There is not even verandah or gallery in the front which is usually provided by even private landlords. From the open Kacha passage outside one has to step into the room through the doorway. Some of the tenants have encroached upon the passage and carried out small irregularly shaped verandahs with whatever material they chanced to lay their hands upon. A list of these materials may not be out of place here—pieces of planks, logs, stray pieces of Shahabad slabs or other stones and bricks, pieces of rusted tins or corrugated sheets, tattered gunny cloth, old chatais or bamboo tatties and what not.

UNJUST INCREASE IN RENT.

The neighbouring chawls must be as old as those of the Corporation. Some of their tenants were found to be staying there for over 50 years. That time they paid about Rs. 2. per month. With every change in the ownership however, the rent has been jumping up by half or one rupee on some pretext or the other. The tenants do not know of any improvements which would entitle the landlords to such increments. The present rent is Rs. 6 per month. But even with this, the present landlord is not satisfied. He has given the tenants notices to pay Rs. 8 from this month or to vacate. No ground is given for this increase. Some minor repairs have no doubt been carried out recently, but they were absolutely necessary under the law.

ADVERTISE WORLI CHAWLS.

It may not be amiss to make a suggestion here to the Government regarding the Worli chawls. The "G." Ward Congress Workers have noticed that the residents in the congested areas are anxious to shift elsewhere to escape from the evils of over-crowded localities and the harassment of the landlord or rather his pathan or bhayya the man on the spot. But they do not know where better accommodation within their reach is available. If the Government were to properly advertise the Worli chawls, the accommodation available, the improvements effected and contemplated, the rent charged and other pertinent things in the labour areas of Bombay, it is certain that all the vacant chawls will be filled up in no time. This will mitigate the overcrowding to some extent and also tell upon the greed of the rack-renters. The local Congress organisation will certainly help the Government in its publicity campaign.

A.-I. WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Sept. 11.

Rainfall has been nearly general in East Central India, West Central Provinces and Konkan, and local in Assam, East United Provinces and East Central Provinces. A few falls occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces hills and the Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Port Blair two inches. Chittagong, Jalpaiguri, Jubbulpore, Seoni and Pachmarhi one and half, Khandala one, Dibrugarh and Sutna three-quarters.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.
Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 11-9-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—.032 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.7 degrees.
Temperature wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.9 degrees.
Baximum temperature during at hurs 86.8 1.8 (above normal.)
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.8 1.8 (above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 88 p.c.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.S.E.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 139 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hours.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 2.
Rain in 24 hours 0.13 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 1.80 inches.
Total rainfall during the year 67.16 inches.
Weather Remark.—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 11-9-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.03 inches and a compensated aneriod 29.82 inches.

For correction of ships instruments please substract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

THE "JEWEL" OF ALL REPUTED OILS IS
COCOLA
SCENTED HAIR OIL
Jewel of India
Calcutta.

Look young with CASTOPHENE
CASTOR OIL CHOCOLATES
When indigestion and constipation have made you pale and weak, have puffed your eyes and wrinkled your face—turn to Castophene, the ideal chocolate laxative. Thoroughly clears the system of these inaidious poisons which undermine your health. It tastes like chocolate. A perfect laxative for all the family. From your chemist.

CASTOPHENE MANUFACTURING Co.
P.O. BOX 88, KARACHI.

buy
GRIMAULT's SYRUP
FOR
STUBBORN COUGHS and WEAK LUNGS

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

THE MAGNUM CIGARETTES WHICH ARE IN A CLASS OF THEIR OWN.
PL/155
Player's Please
QUALITY CIGARETTES IN MAGNUM SIZE

Scouting And Bombay Municipality

VINDICATE NATIONAL SELF-RESPECT

(By ARIES)

In May 1937, Lord Baden-Powell uttered the historic insult against the Indian people. It was a mere repetition of former expression of Imperialistic race arrogance as contained in his writings, and for which he had once publicly to apologise. I am quoting the exact words from his books.

On Page 28 of "Yarns for Boy Scouts" Lord Baden-Powell writes:

"One day when we were at snipe shooting (in India) Oswell happened to be walking along a ridge in the paddy fields—paddy fields are fields which are kept flooded with water for growing rice—and a big Mohamaden native was coming towards him along the same ridge. The Mohamaden had no idea of yielding an inch to allow him to pass, but evidently expected him to step off into the paddy fields. However, as soon as he was near enough, Oswell, who would have made room for anybody, but was not the man to allow himself to be pushed into the mud, seizing the Mohamaden by his waist-cloth, lifted him up in the air, and then threw him down into the paddy fields with a tremendous splash."

This reads to a scout, perhaps, as rather a bad-tempered thing to do; but you must remember that some of these natives are not possessed of the same ideas and minds as white men; they have no idea of chivalry themselves, and are full of conceit and self-importance, and if this is allowed to grow without check they are apt to become insolent and mutinous, which is very dangerous thing in a country like India or Africa, where millions of natives are ruled by a very small handful of whites.

Again on page 17 of "Indian

Memories" by Sir Robert Baden-Powell it is stated:

"It is generally acknowledged that to be able to rule a man must first have learnt how to obey. In the training of the average Indian boy there is not as yet any discipline nor any attempt to inculcate in him a sense of honour, of fairplay, of honesty, truth and self-discipline and other attributes which go to make a reliable man of character.

"Without healthy foundation in these a scholastic education is apt to develop the microbe of priggishness and swelled head."

SCOUT WORLD UNITED

As a protest against the statement of Lord Baden-Powell in 1937 the Bombay Municipality decided to disaffiliate its scouts from the B. P. Movement. The entire B. P. Provincial Association in Bombay, consisting of representatives of all the districts in the Presidency, has decided, with a single dissentient voice, to join the Hindusthan Scout Association. Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy, the Provincial Commissioner, has tendered his resignation from the B. P. Movement and Sir C. V. Mehta, the doyan of the Boy Scout Movement, has now severed his connection from the Indian Headquarters.

The entire Indian Scout world is united. The Hindusthan Scout Association, representing the combined united voice of the representatives of the Seva Samiti, the I. N. S. A., the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay B. P. Association and others, has come to serve the Indian Scout world. The association is completely democratic, with Provincial autonomy, to be run on national and educational lines. The Government of Bombay has promised its support to the Association. Prof. V. G. Rao, the District Commissioner of the Municipal Scouts, now occupies the exalted position of Acting Provincial Commissioner.

The B. P. Association in Bombay has ceased to exist. A new Association, which styles itself the Bombay Provincial Scout Association has been created by the Indian Headquarters. Sir Byramjee Jeejibhoy has been nominated Provincial Commissioner though there is no Provincial Council with elected representatives of Local Associations. It functions without a constitutional status.

The Indian Headquarters, which summoned a Triennial Conference nearly a year ago, has failed to carry out any of its pious resolutions. The severance of the Indian Headquarters has not yet materialised. The Viceroy and Governors of all provinces, ex-

(Continued in Col. 3.)

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ORIGIN OF MUSIC IN VEDA PERIOD

Pt. Omkarnath On Its Evolution In India

That the art of music was highly developed in India, as early as the Vedic period, was the view expressed by Pandit Omkarnath Thakur, at a lecture on "The evolution of Aryan Music," which he delivered on Sunday evening.

This was the first of a series of lectures on the same subject that Pandit Omkarnath will deliver under the auspices of the Bombay Field Club.

The lecturer said that "Sangeeta" was born of the combination of "Swara, Laya and Abhinaya," Music was prior to words, language and literature.

MENTION IN VEDAS

Tracing the earliest mention of music, he said that there was clear evidence of it in the "Vedas." He referred to the opinion of certain people who thought that only three "Swaras" were known about the time of the "Sama Veda." This opinion was partly borne out by the fact that instruments like "Sankha" and "Dundhubhi" could yield only three "Swaras". But he pointed out that stringed instruments like the "Veena" and the Murali" were mentioned in the "Yajurveda" the time of which was even before that of the "Samaveda". At any rate by the time of Panini, it was quite clear that all the seven "Swaras" were known.

IN THE EPICS

He traced the references to music in the epics. In particular he picked out a reference to "Panchama Gandara", which was the sweetest tune known to the world. He traced these references in the Sanskrit dramatic literature, in the "Uttar Megha" and the "Mrichakatika," noted the fact that all the "Swaras" were named in the "Amara Sandesa" and came down to "Bharata Sastra," which marked the peak of the development of music in this country. Most authorities agreed in placing this work as far as 15 to 20 centuries back.

Though one could easily assert that music had reached such a high state of excellence so early, it was practically impossible in the present stage of research, to trace its evolution with sufficient accuracy.

In conclusion Pandit Omkarnath said that in the next lecture he would demonstrate how music had developed from the most primitive and instinctive reactions of men under the influence of emotions.

CRICKET AT NASIK

The Mahim Juvenile C. C. played three whole day matches on the 4th, 5th and 6th inst. and won two matches and third one was drawn, owing to rain.

The features of the play was the fine batting of Messrs. M. R. Tarkar, T. M. Savant and S. K. Chavan and deadly bowling of Mr. Mistry who captured 7 wkts. for 23 runs against U. S. G. and 6 wkts. for 25 runs against N. R. C. P.

(Continued from Col. 2.)

cept Bombay, continue to be the Chief Scouts and supreme heads of the scout world. The promised constitution has vapourised into thin air. On the contrary, Mr. Hogg has again usurped full powers of domination of the Indian Headquarters. Provincial autonomy is trampled under feet by the Headquarters bureaucrats as is evident from the appointment of a Provincial Commissioner in Bombay without an elected Provincial Council.

The Bombay Municipality meets on Monday afternoon and in spite of its previous decision not to have anything to do with the B. P. Movement, an attempt is sought to be made by some persons to tie our children to those who have insulted India and especially the Muslim world in no unmistakable terms. The Hindusthan Scout Association has been misrepresented according to the past traditions of the B. P. Movement.

It is hoped that every Municipal Corporator will make it his duty to see that the original decision not to have anything to do with B. P. Movement is reiterated and national self-respect vindicated.

Sunday's Cricket Matches In Bombay

CHURY'S FINE CENTURY FOR HINDU GYMKHANA

Sunday being a clear day, two cricket matches were played at the Kennedy Sea Face.

The Hindu Gymkhana, who were at home to the Parsee Gymkhana, defeated them by 5 wickets and 75 runs, a feature of the match being Chury's brilliant batting for the winners. Chury made a fine century and had added 7 more runs to his 100, when he fell a victim to F. R. Nariman.

BOMBAY CRICKETERS WIN

Bombay Cricketers won their fixture against the Islam Gymkhana, played at the latter's ground at Kennedy Sea Face.

Batting first the home team were dismissed for a small total of 105, Kadri being the highest scorer with 30 to his credit.

The Bombay Cricketers replied with 203 for the loss of 4 wickets. The chief scorers were Hindlekar (59), Wadkar (45 not out) and Kopikar (36 not out).

The following are the scores:—

PARSEE GYMKHANA

F. K. Nariman l.b.w. Gokhale	22
T. K. Contractor c Mistry b Dighe	0
J. A. Dadyseth c Dighe b Mistry	3
J. H. Wadia, not out	53
H. J. Umrigar b Mistry	5
P. M. Kateli, run out	25
K. R Meherhomji c Jai b Koppikar	18
F. R. Nariman st. J. Desai b Gokhale	1
J F. Havewalla l.b.w. Kopiker	0
E. B. Gal l.b.w. (N) Gokhale	14
H. K. Nariman c Chury b Gokhale	7
Extras	8
Total	159

(Bowling: Gokhale 4 for 52 and Kopiker 2 for 18).

HINDU GYMKHANA 'A'

A. J Dossa c Meherhomji b Havewalla	2
K. H. Jobanputra c F. K. Nariman b Havewalla	28
P. J. Chury b F. R. Nariman	100
V. R. Chonker st. Meheromji b Havewalla	1
L. P. Jai st. Meheromji b Umrigar	57
R. Ramakant, not out	30
M. T. Kopiker c Wadia b H. K. Nariman	0
Extras	9
Total (for 6 wickets)	234

(Bowling:—J. Havewalla 3 for 73).

ISLAM GYMKHANA

Hakim c Ambne b Kopikar	3
Kadri l.b.w. Wadker	30
Heptulla c Wagle b Kopikar	2
Qureshi b Gawankar	19
Shaikh b Kopikar	0
Surti c Bhalrao b Kopikar	11
Lalji c Kopikar b Wadkar	25
Merchant b Gawankar	1
Mansuri, not out	5
Aga b Godambe	1
Ghasali c Hindlekar b Gawankar	0
Extras	7
Total	105

(Bowling: Kopikar 4 for 30; Gawankar 3 for 22 and Wadkar 2 for 23).

BOMBAY CRICKETERS

Hindlekar stumped Aga b Kadri	59
Pawasker Run out	10
Ambne c Ghazzeli b Sheikh	22
Dhumatker b Qureshi	13
Wadkar, not out	45
Kopikar, not out	36
Extras	13
Total (for 4 wickets)	203

(Bowling: Kadri 1 for 18 and Sheikh 1 for 40).

FASTER SERVICE

B. B. & C. I. Trains From Bombay To Ahmedabad

The B. B. & C. I. Railway announce some important changes in their Passenger train timings to come into force from October 1. The Gujarat Mail from Bombay to Ahmedabad will leave Bombay Central at 22 hours instead of at 20.25 and will reach Ahmedabad at 6.55, doing the run in 8 hours 55 minutes, a cut of twenty-five minutes in the present timing.

The Kathiawar Mail will leave Bombay Central at 21.30, ahead of this train, and will not carry passengers for Ahmedabad and stations between Bombay and Ahmedabad or passengers for the Metre Gauge Sind and Delhi Mails.

The Frontier Mail will leave at 21.15 instead of 21.30 and will reach Delhi at 20.10 instead of 20.25, thus providing an earlier and more convenient arrival at Delhi.

An additional train will be introduced between Anand and Cambay in each direction connecting at Anand with the main line Mail trains and securing a better service between Cambay and Bombay, both for passengers and Mails.

"SUKH-SAVALAT" TICKETS.

The Zone tickets introduced by the B. B. & C. I. Railway from July 21st to August 10th proved to be immensely popular, no less than 79,000 people having taken advantage of them during the three weeks.

We understand that the B. B. & C. I. Railway propose to issue these tickets again periodically, the net occasion probably occurring during the Diwali Holidays. In view of their popularity and cheapness, these tickets will in future be named the "Sukh Savalat" (Happiness with cheapness) tickets.

CONGRESS ENROLMENT CAMPAIGN

Poona Plea For Extension Of Date

POONA, Sept. 10.

The "United Press" understands that Mr. G. A. Deshpande, Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, has sent letters to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, and Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the A.I.C.C. requesting them to extend the last date of enrolment of Congress members to October 31, 1938.

The reason given by him for extending the date is that the Congress workers being busy with the Local Board and Municipal elections during the last few months, could not carry on the enrolment campaign properly.—United Press.

GUJARAT CRICKET ASSOCIATION

The Gujarat Cricket Association Secretaries write:—

The fourth annual general meeting of the Gujarat Cricket Association was held on Thursday last at Ahmedabad, when all the representatives of Ahmedabad and Kaira were present. Sir Chinubhai Madhowalal presided.

The annual report and audited accounts were passed. The following office-bearers for the year 1938-39 were elected:

President: Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal; Vice-President and Treasurer: Prof V. B Divatia: Hon-Secretaries: Mr. C. M. Diwan and Mr. N. N. Dave and Hon-Auditors: Messrs. Dalal and Shah of Bombay.

RANJI TROPHY

It was then unanimously decided to enter in the Ranji Trophy Tournament this year. A selection committee consisting of the President or in his absence Vice-President, Mr. Manilal K. Patel, and Mr. N. N. Dave with power to co-opt two more members, was formed to select All-Gujarat Team. It was also decided to arrange two matches between Ahmedabad and Nadiad in October.

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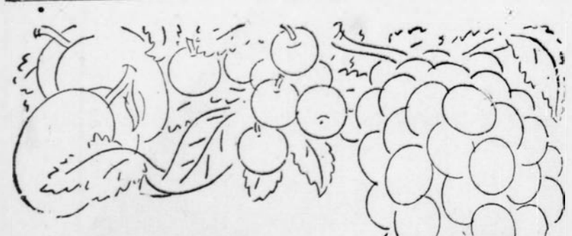

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 3, 1994
Muslim: Rajjab 17, 1357
Parsi: Farvardin 7, 1308
Hightide: 1-05; 13-10
Lowtide: 6-55; 19-14
Sunrise: 6h 25m
Sunset: 6h 45 m.

Bombay Medical Council meeting, 19, New Marine Lines, 12 noon.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Special meeting, 4-40 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

MR. JAMNADAS SHOBHAROM BARFIVALA of Messrs Damoderdas P. Barfivala, and father of Mr. Dhansukh J. Barfivala, died at 9 a.m. on Saturday the 10th inst at Nasik Road. Uthamna ceremony will be held on Monday the 12th instant at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) at his residence Chandavadi Madhavbaug, Bombay.

"COSMOGENESIS, THE DIVISION OF SOULS IN THE NISTI"

At the hall of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Dady Seth House, 3rd Floor Cawasji Patel Street, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala Advocate will give a talk on "Cosmogenesis—The division of Souls in the Nisti". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION

Mr. D. R. Joshi and Mr. M. Desai will continue their classes on "Banking" and "Photography" and will lecture on "Central Banking" and "Lighting, daylight as well as artificial" respectively, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the University, South Wing. The other classes for the day will be held as usual.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Monday) at Tutorial High School, Grant Road, when Mr. R. V. Parulekar, M.A., M. Ed., Secretary, Municipal Schools Committee, Bombay, will deliver a lecture on "Mass Literacy" from 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"A Star is Born". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
CAPITOL—"Gold Diggers in Paris". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m
EDWARD—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EROS—"Holiday". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Drum". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Baghban". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Poornima". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Fashionable Wife". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
METRO—"Three Comrades". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m
MINERVA—"Dharti-Mata". Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Cocoanut Grove". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Her Jungle Love". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day
PALACE—"The Hurricane". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Alibaba Goes to Town". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Always Goodbye". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vachan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Yangrilla". Daily at 5, 8-15 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Firefly." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Cat". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute Mr. S. Satyanarayan, Secretary of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union will speak today (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. on "Rural Indebtedness and the role of Land Mortgage Banks." at the Hall of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay. Mr. V. B. Mardhekar, Managing Director, The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, will preside.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

'VARSITY PARSI STUDENTS' UNION

An urgent meeting of the University Students' Parsi Union will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. at the Tutorial School.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN)

Yesterday nearly whole of the suburban area was in a happy mood. From the very early hours of the morning the peaceful slumbers of Bandra were awakened by the hoots of motor horns and the heavy footsteps of devout pilgrims all making for the crest of the picturesque Bandra Hill to pay homage to the Divine Lady.

With Old Man Monsoon forgetting to make his usual appearance pilgrims poured in hundreds. Traffic flowed from the early hours of the morning and the suburban police had quite a busy time. One way traffic was observed throughout the day, and though smooth flowing was noticed throughout the entire route, yet on the top of the Hill, before the traffic could be diverted down Kane Road an undesirable situation prevailed. This is the situation year by year. As this festival is a very popular one the Municipality may decide on broadening Kane Road or plan a car park on the top of the Hill, so that the public would not be inconvenienced to go right down Kane Road before they get a lift back home.

Further the fares for taxis during this festival be kept at a certain rate rather than allowing the taxi-drivers to charge the public any amount they please.

This year's crowd on Sunday morning was not 50 per cent of what it was last year. The morning being a very dry one, it was really surprising, but I understand, the usual crowds never fail to pay their annual visit, so during the week, and especially next Sunday, the Octave of the feast, there will be quite a rush.

The Solemn High Mass at the Shrine was said at 11-30. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay officiated in the Benediction Service after this mass. In the evening there was quite a rush, the whole area where the fair is held looked like a sea of moving heads. The fair is both interesting and enjoyable. The amusements consist of magic shows, merry-go-round, tumbling boxes and several games of skill and chance. Some of these games are pure gambling and the local police may keep a strict check.

BANDRA BUS STRIKE

Yesterday for the first time in the history of the suburbs we witnessed a bus strike. The Bandra Bus Company, now under the management of Messrs F. M. Chinoy and Company, was put into any amount of inconvenience by nearly the whole staff, including drivers, inspectors, starters, conducters and cleaners, going on strike.

The staff who were summoned at 4 a. m. on the said morning in preparation to carry the festival crowd to and fro the Hill refused to work in view of their demands put a few days ago not being considered.

Among the important demands are immediate reinstatement of Mr. S. B. Sanglikar, Secretary of the Company, who has been given a notice terminating his services from October 1, 1938, compulsory insurance of drivers, conductors and inspectors or examiners in relation to the motor buses, the premia being payable by the Company and that monthly fixed-wages system should replace the present daily-wages system with standardized grades for different classes of employees, providing a regular annual increment.

POLICE BATON STRIKERS

The strikers did not start work and right up till 9-30 a. m. no buses were running on the entire route of the Bandra Bus Company. Being deprived of the large income the buses usually make on this day, the management tried to resume the service by bringing a number of drivers from the city. This infuriated the strikers who crowded down the roadway.

The Police, who were already on the spot in trying to clear the situation, had to charge the crowd with batons. Five individuals were injured. The baton charge, it is reported was carried out without warning to the strikers who were peacefully assembled on the roadway. Conductor Saidur Bahaman received a fist blow and he was treated at the hospital.

OVERCROWDED BUSES

After 9-30 a fleet of buses were put on the Bandra Hill route under new drivers and conductors. The buses being very few in number, every trip saw them completely overcrowded which proved rather dangerous to public life and limb.

The Bus Union, I understand, will take legal steps in connection with the baton charge by the police.

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Khadi Is Yard Stick Of Nation's Progress

Sardar Patel Opens Khadi Bhandar Branch At Masjid Bunder Road

Observing that the Khadi movement was the barometer of the national struggle, which could be ascertained by the yard-stick of Khaddar sold in the market, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel declared open a new Khadi Bhandar at Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay, on Saturday. evening.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE.

Mahatma Gandhi sent the following message on the occasion:

"This opening of the Bhandar will give further impetus to Khadi."

Sjt. Purshottam Kanji, Secretary the All India Charka Sangha in requesting the Sardar to open the Bhandar said that in order to meet increased demand for Khaddar this branch was being opened.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel remarked that Mahatmaji initiated the Khadi and other movements eighteen years ago. Those people who wanted to keep themselves aloof from political atmosphere could avail themselves of the non-political ones.

The Sardar declaring the Bhandar open tried to remove certain doubts about the Sangha and said. "There is much ignorance about this Sangha among the people. It is a democratic body with a spinning franchise. Those who spin a minimum amount of yarn are entitled to vote.

"Congress is a political organisation, and its atmosphere is not suitable for many. Therefore, Mahatmaji started various non-political institutions. Ever since the Khadi movement was started, it marched from strength to strength. The prejudice against Khadi, which was existing in Government official circles has been reduced to a great extent after the advent of Congress Ministries.

"One hundred and fifty years ago when there were no mills India used to produce its own cloth, and India was self-sufficient. Her production was far superior to any other cloth produced in the world. Foreigners erected machinery and began to produce cloth and export it to India. As a result of this millions of people in this land of ours became poor. The only way of removing this poverty is by encouraging the Khadi movement.

"Distribution of wealth in this country can be effected by producing more Khadi without breaking the heads of the capitalists. It is no use replacing the foreign manufacturers by Indian.

If millions of people began using and making Khaddar India will be prosperous within a short period.

In conclusion, the Sardar hoped that the Khadi Bhandars would spring up in every nook and corner of the country and they would solve the problem of poverty among the teeming millions of the nation.

He was garlanded and after lighting the oil lamp he was taken round the Bhandar.

The Bhandar was tastefully decorated with national flags. Khadi worth about one lakh of rupees is stated to be stocked in it.

At the end of the function the following message was received from the Hon. Mr B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay:—"Wish new Bhandar Branch every success."

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Theatre Manager:—E. H. DuCasse

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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That's what packed audiences over the week-end said about

KATHERINE HEPBURN
and
CARY GRANT
in
"HOLIDAY"
with
DORIS NOLAN,
LEW AYRES,
BINNIE BARNES,
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON

A Columbia Picture.

ALSO COLUMBIA COLOUR RHAPSODY
"FOOLISH BUNNIES"

Plans Open. 'Phone 22519.

Perfect Roll Campaign In "G" Ward

The Secretary 'G' Ward District Congress Committee, writes:—

The Perfect-Roll Campaign for the ensuing Municipal election will be carried on by the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee. The Provisional Rolls of all the three divisions are placed at the office of 'G' Ward D.C.C. Those who are paying rent of Rs. 5 and above are entitled to be voters. They are, therefore, requested to verify their names in the Electoral Rolls. In case their names are not found in the Electoral Rolls, they should immediately fill in the application forms, which are available in the Congress Committee's Office, and hand over the Rent Bill for April, 1938. We hope the citizens of 'G' Ward will see that their names are enrolled in the Electoral Roll. The last date for filling in the forms is 1st October, 1938.

Those who desire to help in this work are requested to see the Secretary of the 'G' Ward D.C.C. The Rolls are kept on the following offices:

Div. I. Dadar-Mahim: In the District Congress Committee's Office. Opp. Dadar Station.

Div. II. Prabhadevi-Worli: In the Branch Office at Irani Chawl.

Div. III. Saitan Chowky-Chichpokli and Love Grove: In the Branch office Hasan Building Delisle Road.

PERFECT ROLL DRIVE

Corporation Voters' Lists Kept In Congress Offices

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Municipal Election Committee have issued the following statement:—

The provisional Municipal Rolls of all Wards are now published and it is the duty of every one who is eligible to be a voter to see that his or her name is duly entered in the Roll. Arrangements have been made to keep a complete set of Rolls of all Wards in the Office of the B.P.C.C. (Congress House, Bombay, 4) and in every District Congress Committee Office a copy of the particular Ward list has also been kept.

LAST DAY FOR OBJECTIONS

"Any person whose name has been omitted and who claims to have his|her name inserted in the said list (which can only be done in any one ward) or who (his|her own name being entered in the list) objects to any other person as not being entitled to have his|her name retained therein, or who desires to declare his|her choice of the Ward in which he|she wishes to vote, or to apply that his|her name be entered in the list as a representative of an undivided family, association or body of individuals, should send in his|her claim, objection or application as the case may be on or before the 1st day of October, 1938."

A person who objects to any entry should give the reasons for such objection, with evidence and necessary particulars such as the address of the person objected to and the page of the Ward list on which his|her name appears.

ENROLMENT CLAIMS

Claims for enrolment should be supported by Rent Bills for the month of April, 1938.

It should be noted that the claims should be made on printed forms prescribed by the Bombay Municipality. Arrangements have been made to keep claim forms also in the B. P. C. C. Office as well as in the office of every District Congress Committee.

FRANCHISE

Persons who have attained the age of 21 years on 30th September, 1937, and have occupied on the 1st of April, 1938, as owner or part-owner or tenant or sub-tenant in any of the Wards in the City, a building or part of the building separately occupied of which the monthly rental was not less than Rs. 5 are eligible to be included in the voters' list. Besides, individuals, companies, firms, undivided families, other associations or bodies of individuals are also entitled to be enrolled subject to the same qualifications as regards rent and occupancy.

We hope this opportunity will not be lost and by the time the final roll is out, no person who is eligible to be in the list, shall have been left.

ASK THE CROWD
THAT GATHERS TOGETHER
AT KRISHNA TALKIES

SJT. RAMANLAL V. DESAI'S
POORNIMA

A 'PRAKASH' PICTURE
IS ACCLAIMED AS A MASTER HIT OF THE SEASON!

ADD YOURSELF TO THE NUMBER AND PROVE IT.

TO-NIGHT
Time: 5-15; 8; 10-45 P.M.

Telephone No. 22037 Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1938

DANGEROUS DEFENCE

The public will heartily endorse Gandhiji's tribute to the Madras Premier's many qualities of head and heart. But opinions must differ on his defence of the latter's use of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in dealing with the anti-Hindustani agitators. They will also differ, though perhaps to a lesser extent, with regard to some of the general or non-personal issues raised in this connection. Regarding the use of the Act and the Congress pledge to repeal it, Gandhiji says: "We may not make a fetish of the Congress resolutions. The Congress has objection not to the name but to the contents of an Act going under that name, and then, too, not to every word or Section of the Act. I have never studied it, but I see from Rajaji's public declarations, that it contains a few Sections, which suit the new situation that the Congress is facing. If such is the case, Rajaji will be foolish if he does not make use of them." We agree that we must not make a fetish of any Congress resolution, but there is danger in circumventing a Congress resolution in the name of not making a fetish of it.

Apply Ordinary Law

In any case the clause in the Act which is sought to be condoned does not deserve to be condoned. The clause is evidently that which penalises every kind of picketing which is otherwise not an offence. On ethical grounds Gandhiji has often rightly condemned picketing of a coercive or molesting character. Now he goes a step further and says: "It is insufferable that youngsters or even grown-up people should assail homes and offices and howl unmentionable imprecations against those who are shouldering their burden amid the greatest difficulty. Until we have found the correct remedy in terms of Satyagraha the Ministers must be permitted to deal with such offences in the manner they consider best. If they are not, the freedom that is possible under Congress raj will soon degenerate into goondaism, pure and undefiled." Now, if picketing becomes insufferable, it can and should be dealt with under the normal law of the land. If it is only embarrassing to individuals without being a public nuisance, it should not be penalised. And in saying this we are sure we are not making a fetish of any Congress resolution or principle.

Repeal The Act

As regards the view that till a Satyagrahi remedy is found against inconvenient picketers for official use the Ministers must be permitted to deal with them "in the manner they consider best," we believe Gandhiji does not want it to be taken literally in the sense that whatever the Ministers decide must be approved by Congressmen. He himself suggests certain methods of dealing with recalcitrant Ministers. Congressmen, he says, "can complain to their Provincial Committees, and failing redress they can go to the Working Committee and finally to the A.I.C.C. Surely there is no room for criticism if all these remedies fail." This is only theory. In practice we know but too well that in the Provincial Congress Committees and the A.I.C.C. as in the Congress Legislative Parties, independent thinking is too often subordinated to Party discipline and consideration of Party prestige. The Working Committee is, indeed, above such considerations. But even that body, overwhelmed as it is by the multiplicity and complexity of the issues confronting it, may sometimes be inclined to follow the easy but deceptive path of expediency and compromise. However, our main point is that it will not do to say that when these remedies fail, "there is no room for criticism." Public criticism must continue, if only because it will put Congress Ministers and Committees on their mettle. Only, the criticism should be sympathetic, dispassionate and constructive. And public opinion, we believe, demands that the Criminal Law Amendment Act must be repealed at once without any reservation. Gandhiji aptly describes it as "a monster created by the fertile brain of the Repressor of the country's liberty." If so, the whole of the Act must go and not merely the "obnoxious clauses" so far not used by the Madras Premier. Monster's teeth, according to the superstition, may beget monsters. The grain of truth in the superstition should not be lost on Congress Ministers. If the law about picketing is to be revised,—though we do not see the necessity of it—it should be done in a separate Bill.

The Eleventh Hour

With the astonishingly cynical naivete of an incendiary, who adds fuel to the fire and then seeks to re-assure the would-be victims, the London "Times" suggests that although "it is natural that the situation should be viewed with the gravest concern, but it is not right that it should be viewed with unstinted pessimism." If the position taken up by the London "Times" and the attitude persisted in by the British Government constitute any guide to the situation, it can only be regarded with the utmost pessimism. For, both encourage Germany, and Germany possesses the key to war and peace.

A Prague message very correctly sums up thus: "It is generally felt that the next 48 hours will decide whether the negotiations between the Government and the Sudeten Germans are to proceed in peace or whether Germany will take the question into her own hands and try to impose an arbitratory settlement upon Czechoslovakia. This would mean war." So far as Germany is concerned she is spoiling for war as witness the revoltingly vulgar and contemptibly mean insult offered to a whole nation, the Czech, by that bloated war-drum of the Nazis, Field Marshal Goering. In ordinary circumstances a responsible statesman who committed such an international outrage would be a case for a lunatic asylum. But these are not ordinary circumstances nor are the Nazis to be guided by ordinary international standard. They are lusting for the blood of the Czechs and Goering is the loud-speaker of their feelings. His is an authoritative pronouncement representative of the Nazi leaders' aims and ambitions. And in the context of Goering's outburst Herr Hitler's brief reference to Czechoslovakia should rather be interpreted with emphasis on the "unity" of Germans than otherwise. All this means war because, the Czechs have gone far enough in meeting the Sudeten demands and so have the French in humouring the "realism" of Great Britain. And since much of the belligerence of Herr Hitler is directly due to British vagueness, it is Britain which will be responsible for the war. And it is Britain which can avert the war at this literally eleventh hour by warning Herr Hitler in very precise and categorical terms before he makes his speech to-day.

The Real Problem

The High Commissioner for India reports that Indian graduates of British Universities have little prospect of suitable employment and the Government of India, on their part, confess that they can offer no solution to this problem. Both are right. Both are right because they look at this, as indeed, at every Indian problem from the administrative point of view of British Imperialism. For the latter India exists mainly for the purpose of serving with her resources the economic purposes of Britain and the high expenses of Imperialist administration. But from the Indian point of view the country needs even more educated men than are available. There is no aspect of Indian life that has not been cruelly and culpably neglected by British Imperialism during the last 150 years. What is wanted is, as Pandit Jawaharlal points out in this connection, "complete and widespread social reorganisation of Indian." India is certainly crying for schemes in this behalf. And the problem is not glut of educated men but rather freedom from the political, economic and financial stranglehold which British Imperialism keeps over the administration of this country.

OUR LONDON LETTER

World Youth Congress

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, August 31.

This morning some of the delegates who had been to New York to attend the World Youth Congress returned to London "en route" to their respective countries. When I met them, they expressed great optimism about the future. They told me that the Congress was a great success. Over 500 delegates from nearly 50 countries were present and the greatest enthusiasm was shown at every meeting. Naturally, the delegations from China, Spain and Czechoslovakia were the focus of general attention and created the greatest excitement by their presence and speeches. They evoked practically unanimous sympathy and support from that international assembly. While these delegations, coming as they did from countries engaged in resisting invasion or threatened with invasion, drew upon themselves the attention of the gathering whose main purpose was the defence of peace and the interest of youth organisations, the Indian delegation, I am told, figured prominently and was everywhere received with the utmost interest and cordiality.

Anti-Imperialist Front

The World Youth Congress was unanimously of opinion that Fascist outrages were only exaggerated forms of the kind of cruelty and oppression that is a constant feature of every Imperialist system. All the discussions were based on this major fact and delegations which voiced the determination of subject peoples to get rid of Imperialism were heard with respect and attention. The delegations from countries, like Canada, Great Britain, the United States, have agreed upon a draft Charter of Peace to be signed by all youth organisations in their respective countries. Details of the plan of action adopted by the Congress are not yet available but I gather that the Indian delegation played a prominent role in hammering it into shape. The Indian delegation, along with those of Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, the United States, France, Spain and China, formed the nucleus around which the other delegations clustered—the nucleus which largely shaped the proceedings of the Congress and determined its character. Running through all the discussions was the conviction that it is only if all peoples stand together in an international united front, as it were, against their oppressors and all those who seek to draw them into war that peace and a just social order could be lastingly built up. It was recognised, and I believe the recognition is embodied in a resolution, that pacts of non-aggression and mutual defence, such as those which bind together the people of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and France, form a most valuable security against the outbreak of war and that the League of Nations, although it has been distorted from its purpose and deprived of its strength through the Imperialist policies of the Great Powers, could nevertheless be transformed into a potent weapon for peace if the masses in the various countries could be sufficiently organised and enabled to assert their wish against that of their rulers. Those views are all summed up in the general concept of Collective Security and the Indian delegation, headed by Yusuf Meherally, was foremost in the defence and advocacy of this point of view.

Curious Opposition

Meanwhile, it is interesting to note that the "New Leader," the weekly organ of the Independent Labour Party, is pursuing its curiously sectarian policy even at the expense of such promising movement as the World Youth Congress. It is always difficult to follow the reasoning of this paper, but it seems as though its objection to the Youth Congress is grounded in its hostility to the programme and principles of the delegates who had gone to New York from nearly every corner of the globe to thrash out questions of vital import to the younger generation. The I.L.P., for its part, is convinced that these 500 delegates representing millions of young people, representing the most solid and selfless revolutionary forces in countries, like China, Spain, India and others, are nevertheless bent upon war and destruction; and the current issue of the "New Leader" has even the courage to insinuate that these delegates are the allies of Fascism and Imperialism. Doubtless, the "New Leader" has flattered the proud and exclusive sectarianism of its own group to imagine that

(Contoinued on Page 7)

Adventures Of A Roving Reporter (10)

IN GOD'S OWN COUNTRY

First Impressions Of The United States Of America

By K. AHMAD ABBAS

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 4.

America! What thrilling associations that name has! Columbus. Pilgrim Fathers. The Covered Wagon. Gold Rush. Washington and Lincoln. War of independence and the Civil War. Prosperity. Skyscrapers New York. Hollywood, Millionaires, Gangsters, Platinum blondes.

Even as in the dim light of an early dawn I looked at the town of Seattle—a big enough place as towns go in India but a hamlet as compared to what we know of New York—I felt strangely exhilirated. There was power and vitality in the very air.

My reverie was, however, soon disturbed when, heralded by a "Hullo, brother!", I received a thump on the back. I turned and looked at the first American I met in America. He was a newspaper reporter-cum-photographer who had somehow discovered that I belonged to his fraternity and had proceeded to introduce himself in a forthright fashion that was typical of his profession as well as of his country. His appearance, however, belied all notions that I had had of American newspaper men. He was no cigar-chewing, expensively dressed handsome young reporter of the movies. In his shabby appearance and wild hair he rather resembled a certain popular Trade Union leader of Bombay. Talking to him I felt quite at home and enjoyed his ready humour. After questioning me about my academic qualifications he exclaimed, "Oh, I am a graduate, too" and when a friendly Customs Official interjected, "Harward or Yale?" he promptly replied, "Neither graduated from the side-walks of New York". In a reminiscent mood he added, "Oh, yes, Sir. I know my New York, even the fashionable New York. I sold newspapers on Fifth Avenue when I was a kid." I have seldom met a man with such obvious pride in his proletarian life than this old man who went about dragging his load of camera and tripod, his seedy rain-coat flying in the wind, —a mocking caricature of American "prosperity"!

A Shock

In setting my foot on the American soil at Seattle instead of at New York I seem to be "discovering" America from the wrong angle. There I would have been greeted by old woman Liberty holding aloft her torch, while here I was welcomed by this bedraggled journalist holding aloft his flashlight apparatus. Expensive symbolism and living reality. The statue of Liberty. I read later in the papers, will be renovated (I had almost said rejuvenated) at a cost of several million dollars. My journalist friend and dozens of old, wrinkled workmen I saw on the wharf need a few dollars for a bath, shave and a new suit of clothes. An Indian journalist does not need to be told what poverty is. But somehow the sight of men in Seattle walking about in rags, crippled ex-soldiers begging in the streets by the traditional methods of selling matches, slum children with hollowed cheeks working as shoe-shine boys, came as a distinct shock. For, with America we associate prosperity and affluence just as with India we associate poverty! Perhaps I have made a mistake in getting down at Seattle instead of New York.

In California

The same afternoon I took the train to Los Angeles and tried to smother puzzling and disillusioning economic realities by visions of Hollywood (Isn't that what Hollywood aims at?). At the station I noticed that the huge locomotives that haul the trains carry a big bell on the top which goes clanging all the way. It was then that I was reminded of the romantic past of America—early railroads penetrating the forests, herds of untamed cattle roaming over the country-side, frightened out of their wits by the approach of this iron monster with a clanging bell. The landscape we were passing through was certainly conducive to such thoughts. Mile upon mile of pine-covered hills with their untold wealth of timber, huge lumber factories and saw-mills after every few miles; big cattle ranches with cow-boys looking picturesque on horseback, dairy farms, sheep farms, fields of maize.....this looked more like the country of George Washington than Ford America.

Next morning when we entered the State of California we were still in the picturesque pine area. The engine laboriously puffed up the slopes, took us through tunnels and over perilous precipices and, lo, there was Mount Shasta in all its snow-covered majesty! The Californians in the train patriotically enthused over it and the non-Californians pretended not to notice anything particularly beautiful about "that dirty little ant hill, you mean". I enjoyed the exchange of pleasantries on the subject of the mountain and declined to accept the position of umpire which both sides kindly offered me. It all reminded me of the sometimes amusing but often absurd provincial jealousies that exist in our own country.

From Seattle right down to Los Angeles I was impressed by the enormous expanse of this country, its unlimited natural resources as also by the commendable enterprise and resourcefulness of the pioneers who had set out to make themselves a home in this country. But as for miles and miles the train rolled on through fertile but uninhabited land I wondered why petty considerations must keep out more people from migrating here and utilizing the abundant resources of nature. It is "Gawd's Own Country" and

(Continued on page 9, Col. 5.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

PYRRHIC VICTORIES.

Heavy and determined fighting is going on between Japanese and Chinese forces about a 100 miles from Hankow. The Japanese offensive is both fierce and elaborate. But their victories are more or less Pyrrhic. Moreover, the Chinese claim to have recaptured Kwangtse, which had fallen into Japanese hands last week. The spearhead of Japanese drive towards Hankow, north of the Yangtse, has, Chinese headquarters declare, thus been forced back and the Japanese are retreating with heavy losses. It is obvious that even if the Japanese do capture Hankow, the success will neither be easy nor quick. Their losses will equal the success itself. And even then they will not have conquered Hankow, because that will be the opportunity for the guerrillas to enter the scene. The guerrillas have made themselves felt as a factor which has wrought havoc with all the victories of the Japanese. And they will continue to make themselves felt till Japanese aggression has been finally broken.

PARTIAL PROHIBITION.

On Saturday, the pay day for the Bombay mills, and on Sunday partial prohibition was enforced in the city, with apparently better results than during the corresponding days of the last month. It is true that many of the addicts went to the suburbs for their drink, but the authorities could not have prevented that. Many others stored in their homes in advance permitted quantities of liquor. The authorities could have prevented that but they permitted it in advance, as they want to be cautious even in a two day experiment. Many more may make it up to-day. Altogether this is a very partial affair. But in a matter like drinking poison, even a small mercy is something to be grateful for. We hope the figures of actual consumption during these two months will show an appreciable improvement. We would much like to know the necessary figures in detail.

HINDUSTAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION

We understand that the Bombay Municipal Corporation is to discuss to-day the Schools Committee's recommendation to affiliate the Municipal Scouts to the newly started Hindustan Scout Association. We have every confidence that the Corporation will readily accept the recommendation. In fact, the Corporation was among the first public bodies in India to condemn Lord Baden-Powell's attack on the honour and integrity of Indians, and the lead thus given has been taken up throughout the length and breadth of India and has led to the inauguration of the Hindustan Scout Association as an independent, autonomous and national institution. It is said that some people are still attempting to sabotage the new scheme and retain connection with the discredited Baden-Powell Association. We trust, however, that the Corporation will sternly discountenance these attempts. The Premier himself has cordially welcomed the inauguration of the new body and has appealed to the youth of the country "to join the movement which is now nationalised." We hope there will be prompt and enthusiastic response to the appeal.

A DOOMED TRIBE

If a man is so unfortunate as to be born in what is known as a Criminal Tribe, he either tends to be a criminal or in any case finds it hard to be a free man, free from police surveillance. Replying to a question by Mr. S. V. Parulekar the Home Minister stated that it was not enough for a Criminal Tribe man to complete his prescribed term in a settlement to be discharged even on probation. The Minister pointed out there were as many as 251 settlers who had fully completed their terms prescribed under a particular Rule but who must remain in the settlements—they are not exactly like jails—under some other Rules; 84 persons under a Rule prescribing disciplinary punishment for breach of Rules of settlement, and the remaining 167 under another Rule for the unpardonable offence of being "unable to maintain themselves and their dependents." Will it be possible to temper the Rules with a little more mercy without causing a breach of peace and tranquillity in the province?

WHO WEARS THE CLOAK?

In banning the local State Congress the Hyderabad Government have asked for trouble; and if they have it they have themselves to thank for it. The Congress has convincingly repudiated the charges levelled against it by Government to justify their ban thereon. Their main charge is that the Congress is a purely communal body, using the name of the Congress as a cloak to further communal activities. It is a baseless charge. For the Congress is not only non-communal but is positively anti-communal as its very constitution provides that no person who is a member of any communal organisation can be elected as office-bearer or even a member of the Committee of State Congress, whether it be a Village or District or Central Committee. The fact is rather that the Government, under the cloak of suppressing communalism, are out to destroy every political agitation for the rights of the people.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A maiden speech—"Ask papa."

What a loan-sum life the pawnbroker must lead.

It's easy to be patient when you have nothing at stake.

Men applaud your good judgment every time you agree with them.

Don't forget that the man who tries to prove too much often proves nothing.

Why is it a mother always expects her son to turn out better than his father did?

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WITHOUT COMMENT

"Los Angeles (and more particularly Hollywood) had once the reputation of being the home of the most religious-minded community in the whole country."
—Our Roving Reporter, Khwaja Ahmad Abbas.

* * * *

"The Muslims began the game with an attack on the right"—Football report.

It is understood that the leader of the Muslim League received the news with a frown. They should, he observed, have begun and ended the game with attacks on the Left.

* * * *

Sind Muslim Leaguers are hopeful of the possibility of having the first Muslim League Ministry in India.

This is a great compliment to Mr. Fazlul Haq, Sir Sikandar Hayat and their Leader, Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

* * * *

But, according to Anglo-India, "Opposition members (in the Sind Assembly) have wired Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and other leaders expressing deep satisfaction at the Congress High Command decision."

That expert on propriety, **Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, is rumoured to be undecided as to whether he should rule this telegraphic thanksgiving as becoming or unbecoming.**

* * * *

"What Is Behind Fazlul Huq's Mission To Simla?" asks a headline.

His characteristic instinct of self-preservation.

* * * *

"Whether India has been a gainer by contact with the West was discussed by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani in a speech in Jai Vilas Palace. His Highness the Maharaja Scindia graced the lecture by his presence."

You don't need further data to guess the conclusion.

* * * *

Britain Strengthening Her Naval Arm

What she needs to strengthen is her moral backbone

* * *

"There is," says London, apropos of Sir Neville Henderson's visit to Nuremberg "every reason to feel assured that the British Government's views have been fully conveyed to the proper quarter."

Good. But which views?

* * * *

Doctor Benesh has broadcast an appeal for calm and dispassionate judgment on the international situation.

So far as the British are concerned they have long been dispassionately cool and calculated—more than what Dr. Benesh appeals for.

* * * *

"For twenty years", declared the Czech President, "the Republic has developed quietly and progressively. Political democracy, freedom, economic prosperity, religious tolerance and social justice have been achieved without crises, upheavals and revolutions."

But neither Herr Hitler nor the realist Mr. Chamberlain can be blamed for this. They arrived on the scene only recently.

* * * *

Referring to Czechoslovakia the highly civilised and cultured Field Marshal Goering says: "We know how unbearable it is that a miserable people—goodness knows where they come from—are repressing a highly civilised people."

Suppose the Czechs replied with special reference to Field Marshal Goering and the Nazis?

Yes, you are right. We needn't go into the obvious details.

* * * *

A TEATIME THOUGHT

"Wrinkles are a very important key to character. In fact, beware of the older person who does not have lines in his face. Either he is cold, passionless and lacking in consideration for others or he is a childlike individual who has never matured."
—A Los Angeles writer.

* * * *

A very thin man met a very fat man in the hotel corridor.

"From the look of you," said the latter, "there might have been a famine."

"Yes", was the reply, "and from the look of you, you might have caused it."

Gandhi-Jayanti Celebrations In City

B. P. C. C. To Hold Village Industries And Khaddar Exhibition At Congress House

An army of volunteers, men and women, will parade the streets of Bombay, selling button-hole flags, with the picture of Mahatma Gandhi and the inscription "Truth And Non-Violence," hawking Khaddar and generally supervising the arrangements of the programmes of "Gandhi-Jayanti" celebrations coming off on September 21.

A crowded programme was outlined by Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B. P. C. C. at its special meeting on Sunday, while requesting the Committee to grant a provisional sanction of Rs. 500 to meet the expenses in that connection.

The Committee sanctioned the amount.

The opening of Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition in the compound of the Congress House will usher in the programme of the celebrations. Telegrams have been sent to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Mr. Patil observed that one of them might perform the eventful ceremony.

Ward Committees will join hands with the B. P. C. C. and contribute to the success of the programme. They have been requested to have their own programmes and intimate the parent body of the same.

There will be public meetings the most gigantic of which will be on Chowpatty Sands, under the auspices of the B. P. C. C.

A Harijan Day will take a conspicuous place in the programme and on that day cinema shows depicting the uplift of Harijans will be shown free to Harijans. An elocution competition in Hindustani and "Preeti Bhojan" will, as usual, form part of the programme.

SHOP WORKERS PROBLEM.

A resolution moved Mr. Manilal Seth and seconded by Mr. Shivdas Chapsi to send a deputation consisting of Messrs. Manilal Seth, Harilal Dave, Sunderdas Morarji and Manilal Vakharia to wait on the Bombay Ministers to request them to expedite legislation with regard to shop assistants and to place their view-point before them, was passed at the meeting.

HINDUSTANI IN PRESIDENCY.

At the outset, Mr. S. K. Patil informed the House that the Committee's resolution with regard to recognition of Hindustani, as one of the languages of the Province, had been sent to the Bombay Premier and that he had promised to consider it sympathetically. The formation of new rules for the conduct of debate in the Assembly, which would come into effect from January 1, 1939, indicated that the resolution had been acted upon by Government

MATUNGA TALUKA COMMITTEE.

He further informed that the resolution of the Committee with regard to the formation of the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee would not be put into effect, as such a thing would be "waste of money", in view of the fissiparous tendencies that had cropped up recently, although he would generally accept the principle underlying the idea. The operation of the resolution should be suspended in the "larger interests of the country", until such time as the ward leaders mended their ways thereby showing the formation of such a Committee to be a necessity. He did not want that the harmonious feelings prevailing in Matunga should be disturbed by any split.

French Cabinet Meeting On Monday

(Continued from Page 1.)

is, however, available in London.—Reuter

SARRAUT WARNS GERMANY

PARIS, Sept. 11.

A fervent declaration of the French preparedness for war, coupled with an appeal to Germany to maintain peace, was made by M. Sarraut, Minister for the Interior, unveiling a memorial at Noyonoise, in the midst of the former battlefield.

After referring to France's great efforts in the last war and for rebuilding afterwards, M. Sarraut asked: "Who dare say that it could not and would not, if circumstances demand, once more save its destiny? Let there be no mistake about this abroad, where the echoes of our divisions —more apparent than real, but magnified by interested propaganda—might tend to foster guilty aspirations. To-morrow, if the hour of danger and duty called, France will instantly find herself again of one accord, as it has been every time she is confronted with foreign peril."—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN CABINET CONSIDERS SITUATION

CAIRO, Sept. 11.

The Cabinet held an emergency meeting last night, and it is reported that the implications of the international situation were under discussion.—Reuter.

"RED MENACE" IN PRAGUE

NUREMBURG, Sept. 10.

Dr. Goebbels, addressing the Nazi Party rally referred to "The red menace in Czechoslovakia". He said that Bolshevism in that country might lead to dangerous developments and added that Prague was now the centre of the Comintern for Europe.—Reuter

HITLER SPEAKS ABOUT CZECHOSLOVAKIA

NUREMBERG: Sept. 11.

A reference to Czechoslovakia was made by Herr Hitler at a mass parade of Storm Troopers. He said: "I see before me a Germany happy in unity. There are other Germans to whom this happiness is still denied. Our hearts fly out to them as we know their hearts are with us."

Herr Hitler also declared that National Socialism had got its power by fighting and it was determined to defend that power in all circumstances.—Reuter.

Big Sudeten Demonstration

PRAGUE, Sept. 10.

Unconfirmed reports from a German sources state that following a dispute at Karlsbad with Sudeten German Social Democratic, a Henleinist (Nazi) was arrested and that a crowd estimated at about 12,000, it is alleged, demonstrated before the prison.

The German report adds that the police used firearms as a result of which two people were wounded.—Reuter

RIOTING IN AUSSIG

PRAGUE, Sept. 10.

The remarkable discipline maintained by the Sudetens in the first month of the crisis is no longer in evidence, and there had been demonstrations of a distinctly provocative character. Eight people were injured last night, including two police officers in the course of rioting in Aussig. A bomb was thrown into an empty schoolroom at Hultchin, but there were no casualties. The frequency of the demonstrations appears to indicate a new policy, and some quarters believe that Hitler's Blackguards from Germany are participating in the demonstrations.

The Czech newspaper accepts the Government proposals calmly, and suggests that pressure should now be exerted on the other side in order to secure acceptance of the plan, and a cessation of outside interference.

Negotiations reopened this morning.

YOUTH PARADE ADDRESS

NUREMBERG.—Herr Hitler addressed the youth parade this morning but did not mention the Czech crisis. To-day's programme includes the climax of the strength through the joy festival, the finals of the sports, the opening of the Labour Front Conference and a monster display of fireworks.—Reuter's Special.

CALMER ATMOSPHERE IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Sept. 10.

The announcement about resumption of the Prague talks has undoubtedly produced a calming effect here.

The press attacks on the Prague Government have toned down perceptibly to-night. On the other hand there is a tendency to belittle the importance of the Czech proposals which it is contended, including no effective guarantees about their execution.—Reuter

Runciman For Bohemian Town

PRAGUE, Sept. 9.

Lord and Lady Runciman left to-day to spend the week-end in the Bohemian town of Petrohrad as the guests of Count Cernin.

The British Mission received at noon the representatives of Hungarian minority.—Reuter.

UPPER INDIA JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

Sjt. Nihal Singh To Be President

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

Intimation has just been received that Mr. Sjt. Nihal Singh, the well-known Indian journalist who has now settled down in Dehra Dun (U.P.), has agreed to be the President of the Upper India Journalists' Association.

The following is the list of the office-bearers which has not been so far released for publication.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. H. S. Vidyarthi,

Editor, "Pratap," Cawnpore.

Mr. B. V. Paradker, Editor, "'Aj" Benares.

Chairman of the Executive Committee: Mr. Rauf Jafri, (Reuters and A.P.)

Secretary: Mr. K. Iswara Dutt, (Editor, The "Twentieth Century")

Joint Secretary: Mr. D. D. Bharadwaja, (Leader),

Treasurer: Mr. Madho Prasad, ("Leader.")

Gandhi Jayanti Exhibition At Congress House

A Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazar will be held under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. at the Congress House, Bombay, during the Gandhi Jayanti Week from the 21st instant to Oct. 2. Stalls can be booked from now on by exhibitors. Further particulars will be supplied by the B. P. C. C. Office.

Ebro Battle Undecided

Republican Losses Counted At 70,000

SARAGOSA, Sept. 10.

After nearly seven weeks' savage fighting the Ebro battle is still undecided.

The Nationalist offensive is in full swing while the Republicans are gradually retiring from position to position.

The Nationalists claim that the Republicans now possess less than onefifth of the territory they originally won on the right bank of the Ebro.

Republican losses from death, injuries, capture and desertions are computed at 70,000.—Reuter.

FIGHTING ON KWANGTSI FRONT

Japanese Launch Heavy Counter-Attack

HANKOW, Sept. 10.

Fierce fighting is proceeding on the Kwangtsi front, also south of Yangtse near Juichang, where the Japanese are reported to be making a concentrated drive toward a strategic point at Matoucheng.

Meanwhile the Japanese forces are launching a heavy counter-attack in the region of Kwangtsi loss of which is not admitted by them.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

A Yorkshire Doctor

It is doubtful if many people are familiar with the name of Dr. F. W. Eurich of Bradford, but the world is in his debt.

Since the time of Moses anthrax has been one of the most dreaded of all diseases, and it is said that the fifth plague of Egypt (murrain) was nothing more than what we should to-day call anthrax. Wool-workers have all along had special reason to be frightened of it—for a worker in a woollen mill or on a sheep farm might any day see a horrid pustule on his hand or arm or face and know that death had come to him.

Now Dr. Eurich has learnt all that needs to be known about the way this disease is caused and how to avoid it. His discoveries are a great triumph.

It was naturally supposed till quite recently that dirty wool was more dangerous than clean, but this is not so. Clean wool may hold the anthrax bacillus as surely as any other, and Dr. Eurich had shown wool-workers how to recognise its presence, though openers and sorters are still exposed to dangers if the wool comes from regions where it has not been treated in the way the doctor has found to be most effective for killing the germ without destroying the properties of the wool.

So grateful is the trade to this clever and patient research worker than in 1937 it awarded him the Medal of the Textile Institute.

Cotton Brokers' Staff Union

The Hon. Secretaries of the C. B. S. Union, Bombay, writes:

The annual general meeting of the Cotton Brokers' Staff Union was held on Thursday last Mr. Nemidas Tarachand Shah presiding. The Secretary presented the annual report and statement of accounts, which were unanimously accepted.

The meeting appointed Mr. Nanubhai Desai and Co. as the Hon. auditors of the Union for the coming year.

Following office-bearers and the Managing Committee of the Union for the coming year were elected:

President: Mr. Nemidas Tarachand Shah; Vice-President: Mr. Baijnath Sheksaria; Treasurer: Mr. Harilal Bhagwanji Khokhani; Secretaries: Messrs. Ratilal Bechardas and Shankarlal Dahyabhai; Messrs. Pranlal Choonilal Mehta, Chimanlal Girdharlal, Vatsraj Virchand, Krishnalal Moolchand, Dwarkadas Sundardas, Maganlal Popatlal, Girdharlal Devraj, Narandas Dharamsey, Dharsi Ramdas, Durgaduttji Sheksaria, Gordhandas Purshottamdas and Lalchand Nagardas.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Mr. Anthony Eden called at the Foreign Office and remained for half an hour.—Reuter.

MOTOR ACCIDENT NEAR KALYAN

Ten persons, including three women, were injured when a bus overturned at Murbad Naka near Kalyan on Sunday noon.

It is stated that a party of 22 persons went out in a bus for picnic. The wheels were caught in a rut on the road, and fell on its side. 10 persons sustained injuries, three were treated on the spot, and the rest were brought to Bombay for treatment. Two men are detained at the G. T. Hospital and one woman at the Cama Hospital.

ANTI-HINDI JATHA IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Sept. 11.

The introduction of Hindustani in schools by the Madras Government came in for severe criticism this evening at a public meeting held at Tilak Ghat when a reception was accorded to the anti-Hindustani Jatha by the Madras Tamilian Association.

Messrs. I. Kumaraswamy Pillai, Somasundara Bharathi, Professor of Tamil, Annamalai University, and others addressed the gathering declaring that Tamil learning would receive a setback by this move of the Government.

The demonstration to-day was presided over by Swami Vedachalam, leader of the anti-Hindustani agitation and Sir K. V. Reddi, Justicite leader was also present.—United Press.

Two More Arrests Of Socialists

LAHORE, Sept. 10.

Two more Socialist workers, Messrs. Kranti Kumar and Pearelal, Propaganda Secretary and General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Workers Federation respectively were arrested this evening. More arrests are likely before the case begins on September 20.

Both Messrs. Kranti Kumar and Pearelal were released on Bail. Mr. Bedi has refused to come out on bail.—United Press.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN TRIVANDRUM

No Damage Reported

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 11.

Three earthquake shocks of mild intensity occurred in Trivandrum this morning.

The first slight tremor at about 3/30 a.m. was followed by another vibration which woke up many people from their beds.

About 20 minutes later there was another slight tremor. No damage is reported.

Tinnevelly also experienced early this morning, at 4 a.m. earthquake tremors lasting for some seconds. People came out of their houses in alarm.—A. P.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

the I.L.P. members alone are the truest revolutionaries and socialists in the world to-day. But that is a view that we can hardly expect to be shared by the millions of young people, and people not so young, who are ranged behind a policy which the I.L.P. attacks and misrepresents on every possible occasions.

Groundless Criticism.

This reminds me of the statement issued recently by one of the luminaries in the I.L.P. firmament with regard to Pandit Jawaharla. Nehru's recent visit to London. Mr. Reginald Reynolds, I preec hardly remind you, has achieved celebrity on the strength of a solitary exploit as a postman for Mahatma Gandhi about eight years ago. It is difficult to understand why he should wish to attack Jawaharlal. But attack him, he most certainly does. What other interpretation can we put on a statement in which Mr. Reynolds protests against Jawaharlal's schedule of appointments, meetings, engagements, etc., in London, saying that Jawaharlal conveyed the views of the Indian National Congress only to some select and favoured groups and denied access to a great many who wished to meet him. Or perhaps it is that whatever Mr. Reynolds really means is that Jawaharlal is so unsure of himself and so unfamiliar with currents of thought and opinion in England that he blindly entrusted his schedule of work to others and kept appointments, met people, delivered lectures, etc., almost as it were to order. In short, there are only two ways in which we can look at it: either that Jawaharlal wished to be sectarian and shut himself of if from circles which were anxious to meet him or that he had not the will to alter arrangements and modify his programme as he pleased. Neither of these interpretations seems to be altogether complimentary to Jawaharlal. More perhaps, than any other prominent Indian he is familiar with currents and cross-currents, the cliques and sects and groups and parties at work in London, and less perhaps than any other Indian leader is he disposed to allow himself to be chaperoned and exhibited or otherwise at somebody else's discretion. And yet, it is precisely of these things that Mr. Reynolds accuses him in his amazing protest in the Indian press.

Jawaharlal's Programme Criticised

Jawaharlal met, as I have cabled to you, some members of the Communist Party and many others, who, although not members of the Communist Party, are in complete or almost complete agreements with the policies pursued by that Party to-day. He met a great many others, of course, and addressed a great many meetings, which had no connection at all with the Communist Party. If there was any reason, however slight, to believe that he was in any sense being monopolised by any party or clique, it is curious that nothing has been hitherto said about it by any correspondent in London representing any Indian newspaper, who would, of course, be in duty bound to point it out. That there is no justification for the charge does not seem to trouble Mr. Reynolds at all. It is enough for him that Jawaharlal occasionally met Communists and since Communists are anathema to him, he formulates the preposterous charge that they had almost exclusive possession of Jawaharlal while in London. The only instance that he adduces of any one being denied the opportunity of meeting Jawaharlal is the Peace Pledge Union. While Jawaharlal met many pacifists and Quakers, it is true that he did not address a meeting of the Peace Pledge Union. But this was due, as far as I know, not to any reluctance on his part but simply to the fact that the date suggested by the Peace Pledge Union happened to fall after Jawaharlal was due to leave London.

FEROZPORE.—A declaration has been filed here for an Urdu weekly 'Panchayat' which is to appear from Ferozepore shortly.—United Press.

BANDRA BUS STRIKE TERMINATES

Allegations Against Police

BOMBAY, Sunday.

At 4 a.m. this morning, drivers, conductors and inspectors employed by the Bandra Bus Company went on a lightning strike. Nearly fifty buses were ready to go on the road to meet the abnormally heavy traffic on the occasion of the annual feast of Mount Mary on Bandra Hill, when passenger traffic reaches the peak load for the whole year.

In order to avoid the congestion and dislocation, the company engaged new drivers, and 26 buses were put on the road without conductors, and all passengers were carried free of charge. It is estimated that the company carried over 10,000 visitors to the suburbs without charge during the day. The Chairman of the Company, Mr. Sultan Chinoy, was informed of the situation by trunk telephone to Poona, and immediately left for Bombay, arriving in Bandra at 10 a.m.

RUMOURS OF DISMISSAL.

Investigation showed that rumours of impending dismissals had provoked the strike. It appears that as the result of the formation of a new company which took over the service from July 1, rumours had been set afloat that all the present employees were to be replaced as from Oct. 1.

A deputation of strikers met the Chairman who listened to a statement of grievances. As a result of the conference, the men left their demands in the hands of the chairman for settlement, who promised to deal with them sympathetically. The settlement was greeted with cheers from the assembled strikers. In consequence, the strike was withdrawn and the men resumed work at 5 p.m., and normal service on all routes were in operation by evening.—A P

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

"The police appear to have come on the scene with the commencement of the strike, and it is alleged by the men that the District Superintendent of the Police has taken a hand in trying to break the strike, not only by permitting persons not properly licensed to act as black-legs, but also by giving them special protection in the shape of a policeman by the side of the driver in each bus.

"It seems that later in the day, some sort of licences were issued to these drivers without any proper test. The safety of the passengers does not appear to be any consideration to the D. S. P.

LATHI CHARGE.

"We also learn that there was a lathi charge on the strikers in which D. S. P. himself participated. The victims were the strikers standing peacefully by the roadside.

"This is yet another instance of the police ranging themselves on the side of the employers during a strike, and we would request the Bombay Ministry to give immediate attention to the matter, both in fairness to the workers as well as for the safety of the passengers who are placed at the mercy of unqualified drivers."—United Press.

Alleged Partisan Attitude Of Police

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The drivers, conductors and inspectors of the Suburban Bus Service, Bandra, have gone on strike since this morning, as a protest against the conditions of work. More than 150 men are involved. The strike has hitherto been peaceful, although suburban residents have been put to great inconvenience due to this interruption of their holiday. The scene was visited by Congress leaders in the course of the day.

Messrs. M. R. Masani and Purushottam Tricumdas who visited the scene late in the evening have issued the following statement to the Press:

"The police authorities at Bandra appear to be taking a highly partisan attitude in connection with the complete strike of the drivers, conductors and inspectors of the Suburban Bus Service which commenced to-day.

"The men have struck work, because of the inordinately long hours of work amounting to 18 hours a day, and the refusal to pay them their wages on a monthly basis.

PARTIAL HARTAL IN DELHI

Protest Against Officials' Attitude Towards Shiv Temple

NEW DELHI, Sept. 10.

As a protest against the attitude of the local authorities in connection with yesterday's incidents in the city regarding the Shiva temple in Queen's Garden, Hindus are observing "Hartal" to-day. All Hindu shops in different business quarters in the city have been closed. The situation is so far peaceful. The site is being guarded by the police.

Inquiries indicate that Manwar Ali, the alleged assailant of Sadhu Shampuri, who was arrested yesterday, belongs to a well-known family of Delhi and is a son of Maulvi Hashmat Ali, a Government pensioner.

Latest information shows that Shampur, who was operated upon yesterday, is progressing in hospital.—United Press.

Rovers Cup Final

By kind permission of the Commanding Officer, Major Leicester, the Fifes and Drums of the 1st Bn. the Cheshire Regiment will play a retreat at 5-15 p.m. to-day (Monday) before the start of the Rovers Cup Final.

The teams will be piped on to the Field by the Police pipers.

M. Bonnet For Geneva

PARIS, Sept. 10.

M. Bonnet is leaving for Geneva this evening and is expected to return to Paris on Monday.—Reuter

CAPETOWN, Sept. 10.

Dr. Hofmeyr contended that the provision for Senators with the knowledge of native affairs was put in the Act of Union to ameliorate the position of non-Europeans 'vis-a-vis' Whiteman and Dr. Hofmeyr pointed that Mr. Fourie was not being nominated, because of his knowledge of native affairs.

General Hertzog replying refuted Dr. Hofmeyr's allegations and challenged Dr. Hofmeyr to name any advocate of standing, who agreed that Gen. Hertzog's action dishonoured the Act of the Union.—Reuter.

S.O.S. TO MAHATMA

Protest Against Sind Assessment

KARACHI, Sept. 10.

Mir Allah Bux and other Khatedars of taluka Sinjhore have sent a representation to Mahatma Gandhi on the new assessment proposals of the Sind Government. They state that every revision of assessment has meant increased assessment in spite of the fact that Khatedars are becoming poorer, more deeply indebted and even insolvent due to taxes and other levies made on them.

The Khatedars regret that while every effort is being made in other provinces to make the voice of the people more and more effective, the Congress Party in Sind, in collusion with the Allahbux Ministry, should seek to stifle the voice of the overwhelming majority of the people by enforcing the arbitrary and unbearable burden of new assessment.—United Press.

PARTING OF WAYS IN SIND

KARACHI, Sept. 10.

In connection with the new demands of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee contained in their recent communication to the Premier of Sind, the "Sind Observer" in a leader discussed the attitude which the Ministry first adopted and says that the Ministry could not swallow everything that they had done with regard to assessment proposals upto this time. The Governor of Sind would consider it to be a betrayal on the part of his Ministers if they go back upon everything in obedience to dictates from the Congress High Command and the time for parting of ways has arrived unless the High Command modifies its decision some way or the other.—United Press.

Lord Stanley In Hospital

WINNIPEG, Sept. 9.

Lord Stanley has been admitted into hospital.

It is announced that Lord Stanley is suffering from recrudescence of leg trouble.—Reuter.

TRUTH ABOUT WARDHA DEATHS

(Continued from page 1)

up. All the three doctors were in attendance on the six patients throughout the night of Sunday.

DR. SHERLEKAR'S THEORY.

It would appear that Dr. D. S. Sherlekar expressed in the course of the night, the opinion that the cases might not be of cholera, but of "Nira-poisoning." He expressed the belief that somehow some poison must have got into the 'Nira' —his own theory being that probably, a serpent had climbed up the tree and in the attempt to drink the "Nira" must have dropped its venom into the liquid. Or else, a serpent might have drunk of the 'Nira' and dropped its venom into the pot, if the latter had been kept on the ground at any time during its removal from Shegaon to Wardha. All the same, Dr. Sherlekar co-operated with the two other doctors in giving saline injections to the patients. In the case of Kaka Kalelkar, however, Dr. Sherlekar prevailed on him to take a dose of some mixture prepared by himself as an antidote against "ptomain-poisoning," but this dose could not be retained, but was vomitted by Kaka Kaleikar a little later. He took no other dose of the medicine. In this connection it should be stated that Dr. Sherlekar, in the course of interviews given to the "Vividhvritta" and "Maharashtra" had given out that Kaka Kalelkar had drunk two or three more doses of the mixture prescribed by him (Dr. Sherlekar) and had materially benefited thereby. But, this has been proved to be an entirely baseless statement. Last week Kaka Kaidkar showed to Dr. Sherlekar in the presence of the present writer, the very bottle containing the mixture prescribed by Dr. Sherlekar. All the doses were there still except one and Dr. Sherlekar admitted his mistake and offered to make the necessary corrections in the Press reports and actually wired to a Bombay friend to see that his statement was not published before the correction was made.

In both the Harijan Boarding House and Mahila Ashram there was naturally the greatest consternation and anxiety on the 31st July on account of the illness of the six co-workers and every one was eager to be of service to them. The terrible risk of infection of a fell disease like cholera was forgotten by every body.

MR. ARYANAYAKAM'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Aryanayakam, Secretary of the Hindustani Talimi Sangh who was living near the Mahila Ashram and who witnessed the indiscriminate contact of the inmates of the Ashram and Harijan Boarding House with the infected persons, realised the terrible danger of such thoughtlessness and early next morning proceeded to Shegaon to apprise Gandhiji of what was happening. What followed had better be given by me in Mr. Aryanayakam's own words:—

"On August 1st, I left Wardha at 5 a.m. The previous night I was informed of the cholera cases. I saw practically all the inmates of the Mahila Ashram taking part in nursing Nanaji (i.e. Nana Athavle) and getting mixed up. I was going to Segaon to meet Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and take him to the Vidya Mandir Training School. I met Mahatmaji and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan near Miraben's cottage on their morning walk. I spoke to Mahatmaji about the attacks in the Mahila Ashram and the Harijan Boarding House. He was much troubled, but didn't speak, as he was observing silence. We walked up to the hut and Mahatmaji sat down and made signs for paper and pencil. I gave him my pen and a paper on which was written the inspection report of the new buildings of the Hindustani Talimi Sangh at Segaon

WHAT GANDHIJI WROTE.

Bapu wrote the following on the back of this paper:—

"SEGAON HAS CHOLERA. THEREFORE NOTHING SHOULD BE TAKEN BY ANYBODY FROM SEGAON. THOSE WHO HAVE GOT CHOLERA MAY BE ISOLATED WHERE THEY ARE, UNLESS THEY COULD BE CONVENIENTLY SHIFTED ELSEWHERE. NO ONE SHOULD BE ALLOWED NEAR THEM EXCEPT THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN INTERESTED WITH NURSING. THE LATTER SHOULD BE BARE-BODIED OR HAVE SPECIAL CLOTHES WHICH SHOULD BE PUT AWAY WHEN THEY COME INTO CONTACT WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD. THEY SHOULD WASH THEMSELVES IN PERMANGANATED WATER (ROSE COLOURED) EVERY TIME THEY COME IN CONTACT WITH OTHERS. ALL SHOULD DRINK ONLY BOILED WATER AND HAVE SIMPLE FOOD RATHER UNDERFEED THAN OVERFEED. THOSE WHO HAVE NO SCRUPLES MAY BE INOCULATED

SEND ME REPORT THROUGH MAHADEV. HE STARTS FROM MAGANWADI ABOUT 12-30 P.M. DID KAKA DRINK NIRA? IT SHOULD BE STOPPED FOR THE TIME BEING."

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and I took leave of Bapu and walked down to Wardha On the way we met Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Shrimati Shanta Ruia going in a car to inform Bapu about the serious condition of the cases. I showed Sethji what Bapu had written He asked me to go ahead and do the needful.

CIVIL SURGEON'S DIAGNOSIS.

We reached Wardha about 7-30 a.m. I left Khan Sahib in my house and ran to the Mahila Ashram. I showed Bapu's instructions to Sjt Kashinath Trivedi and asked him to take the necessary precautions. From there I went to the Harijan-boarding house. On the way, at the gate of the Harijan boarding house I saw the Civil Surgeon coming in his car. I stopped the car and the Civil Surgeon got out of his car. He said he had just come to see the patients. I showed him what Bapu had written for taking precautions. He read it and said that he will carry them out. He examined the patients at the Harijan Boarding House and then went to the Mahila Ashram. He decided that Nanaji (Nana Athavale) and Kaka Saheb and the other four should be removed to the hospital. He took me in his car to the hospital. He asked his Assistant to get the infectious ward ready. After a few minutes he went to see the ward. I accompanied.

On the way back to his office he met Dr. Sherlekar in the Hospital compound. The Civil Surgeon said to Dr. Sherlekar that according to his diagnosis, they were clear cases of cholera. Dr. Sherlekar disagreed and said that they might discuss this point in the office.

I accompanied the C. S to the office and sat down. Dr. Sherlekar entered. He produced a volume of Manson's "Tropical Diseases," from which he showed that in a case of acute ptomaine poisoning the symptoms may be exactly like those of acute cholera. The C. S. differed and gave reasons for his diagnosis. The C. S. regretted that inoculation of the Mahila Ashram and Harijan boarding house inmates had not been carried out and said that he would get the inoculation done without delay. He pointed out that when there was such an epidemic of cholera in the district 'it was better to err on the safe side and get every one inoculated'. The false consolation of ptomain poisoning would make the inmates indifferent and lead them to resist inoculation. Under these circumstances he preferred to stick to his own diagnosis. It would, therefore, be certainly politic to treat these cases as of cholera, of which he was absolutely convinced.

In order to show that there was cholera at Segaon we referred out to Dr. Sherlekar what Bapu had written. Dr. Sherlekar continued his argument. At this stage the patients arrived and we all went out."

CHOLERA IN SHEGAON.

The reader would probably be puzzled to find Gandhiji, without any discussion whatsoever with Mr. Aryanayakam, writing down "Shegaon has cholera." But, here Gandhiji was merely stating a positive fact within his own knowledge. There had already been two attacks of cholera in Shegaon village and one death from it on the 25th July. Even earlier, i.e., on the 20th July the Civil Surgeon of Wardha had called on Mahatmaji to enlist the latter's help in inoculating the inmates of Gandhiji's Ashram and villagers of Shegaon, as cholera attacks were being reported from villages all round Wardha Kaka Kalelkar happened to be a visitor to Shegaon on this day and here is what he says:—

"On the 20th of July, I had been to see Gandhiji at Shegaon. The Civil Surgeon came there soon after we reached the village. He informed Mahatmaji that there was cholera in many villages round about Wardha and that he intended to inoculate as many people in Shegaon as would consent to it. He said that he did not dare to ask the inmates of the Asnram to be inoculated, as he knew the very strong views that Mahatmaji holds about the thing. But he showed very much like to inoculate at least those village people that came daily in contact with the Ashram. Mahatmaji said that people cared more for their lives than for his opinions in such matters and, therefore, his opinion was not likely to come in the way. The Civil Surgeon then asked Gandhiji whether he, the Civil Surgeon, could tell the people that Gandhiji had no objection to their getting inoculated. Gandhiji replied. By all means you can tell them so.' (The conversation was, of course, all in Hindi)."

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

Not only did Gandhiji not come in the way of the precautionary measures of the Civil Surgeon, but he even asked Dr. Miss Susheela Nair (sister of Syt. Pyarelal), a Punjabi lady doctor staying in the Ashram who has been carrying medical relief to the cottages of the poor in the surrounding villages, to assist the Civil Surgeon in his anti-cholera work in the villages."

As stated above, a fatal case of cholera had occurred in Shegaon village on the 25th July and it was not at all surprising that, immediately on hearing from Mr. Aryanayakam that six of his workers, at Wardha were down with cholera after drinking "Nira" taken from the infected village, he should have suspected that the infection might have been carried from Shegaon and that he should issue instructions against further spread of the infection. It should also be not forgotten that he had not the least idea that any one had mooted the idea of "Nira—poisoning" in connection with the cases.

In the course of the next few days Nana Athavale, Pandurang Bhurke and Gajanan Dabke passed away, while the others recovered, albeit slowly.

HOSPITAL REPORT.

That the diagnosis of their cases as cholera was correct may be seen from the following report dated 3rd August by the Civil Surgeon furnished to Seth Jamnalal Bajaj:—

"My dear Seth Jamnalalji,

Herewith I am sending for favour of your perusal and kind return three reports of stool examinations done on 1/8. All the examinations were positive to Cholera germs. Hence there is no doubt about the infection, being cholera in the cases of Mahila Ashram and Harijan Boarding House.

Yours, sincerely,
Sd. N. Prasad,
Civil Surgeon.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, WARDHA.

(1) Pathological Department.
Report on Urine Examination.
Name ... ... Dabke.
date ... ... 1-8-1938.
(c) Bacteriological Examination-Stools, Cholera Vibsio seen.
(2) Pathological Department.
Report on Urine Examination.
Name ..... Pandurang.
Date ..... 1-8-1938.
(c) Bacteriological Examination—Stools Cholera Vibsio seen.
(3) Pathological Department.
Report on Urine Examination.
Name ..... Sabnis,
Dated ..... 1-8-1938.
(c) Bacteriological Examination—Stools Cholera Vibsio seen.
Sd M. Gupta,
Pathologist."

Dated Wardha, 1-8-1938.

Pandurang and Dabke were in a collapsed condition with suppression of urine on 1st August when they were removed to the hospital. Joshi did not pass stool nor vomit in the hospital, so his microscopic examination was out of question. Kaka Kalelkar and Athawale changed treatment on 3rd August from Allopathy to Homoeopathy. Still they were watched by the Civil Surgeon and Dr. Mahodaya. Kaka Kalelkar's stools were examined on 5th and 12th August and were found teeming with cholera germs. On 17th August no more such germs were found and he was declared to be out of danger.

Athawale's stool examination also showed a number of cholera germs.

NO FOOD POISONING

Dr. Sherlekar's opinion that they were cases of food poisoning was not accepted even by the Civil Surgeon as the signs and symptoms were obviously of Cholera for the following reasons:—

Firstly:—Shegaon village was already infected with cholera, two attacks and one death, which occurred on 25th July 1938. Wardha town was also infected and had till then registered one cholera death.

Secondly:—The interval between the infection of 'Nira' and appearance of symptoms varied for any chemical poisoning and obviously indicates incubation.

Thirdly:—Stools and vomits of patients were rice water coloured pathognomenic of cholera.

Note:—(In food poisoning stools will not present colourless rice water and appearance of cholera (vide Sir Leomard Roger's' Note on Cholera in British Encyclopaedia of Medical Practice Vol. 3, 1937. Edition P. 184).

(Dr. Sherlekar had relied it is said, on Manson's Tropical Diseases ("1929) for his theory of food-poisoning, which he showed to the Civil Surgeon in his room in the Hospital on August 1, 1938 after the patients were admitted there.")

Fourthly:—Conception of food-poisoning has undergone considerable change in recent years. Ptomain-poisoning from protein putrifaction is relatively non-toxic to laboratory animals vide (Chopra's Handbook of Tropical Food-Poisoning.)

Fifthly:—'Nira' or "unfermented" palm juice in a tin lined vessel is not likely to dissolve sufficient tin in 2 or 4 hours to warrant poisoning.

Though tinned food may be contaminated by the metal derived from the container tin seems to be innocuous (vide Chopra's Tropical Therapeutics p. 870).

Sixthly:—When an epidemic of Cholera is prevalent it is safe to label all cases of acute gastro enteritis to be cholera unless proved otherwise by scientific investigation.

Seventhly:—Stools smears of five of the patients were found teeming with cholera vibrios under the microscope. Gram's staining being used.

NO LETTER FROM GANDHIJI.

THE CIVIL SURGEON, WHEN QUESTIONED WHETHER HE HAD RECEIVED ANY LETTER FROM MAHATMAJI TO TREAT THESE CASES AS THOSE OF CHOLERA, HAS EMPHATICALLY DENIED HAVING RECEIVED ANY SUCH LETTER AND, AS POINTED OUT ABOVE, NO SUCH LETTER WAS ADDRESSED BY MAHATMAJI EITHER TO THE CIVIL SURGEON OR ANY OTHER DOCTOR. MAHATMAJI DID NOT AT ANY TIME INTERFERE IN THE DIAGNOSIS NOR DID HE GIVE ANY HINT THAT THEY SHOULD BE TREATED AS CASES OF CHOLERA.

PERVERSION OF TRUTH

In these circumstances for any one to suggest that Gandhiji wanted to hide the fact from the public that his workers had died of poisoned "Nira" and that he wanted to mislead them into the belief that these workers had died of cholera, would be to indulge in a monstrous perversion of the facts. But, unfortunately, a section of the Marathi press, which is bitterly inimical to the Congress and Gandhiji is engaged in a campaign of diabolical perversion of the facts, so as to paint Gandhiji in the blakest possible colours. One of the Bombay journals has gone to the length of calling him a "murderer," in the full knowledge that Gandhiji will never go to the law courts to vindicate his honour, though the use of the expression "murderer" in the case of any person, not convicted of the offence of murder by a court of law, is a criminal offence clearly punishable under the law.

UNSCRUPULOUS FABRICATION.

This unscrupulous section of the press has also fabricated the story that Gandhiji had written a letter to the Civil Surgeon that the latter should declare the cases to be those of cholera, "on political grounds" and that the Civil Surgeon very obligingly agreed to this dishonourable suggestion. Few men in their senses would credit such a monstrous story, but there seems to be no limit to the lies which are being spread by the unscrupulous section of the Press to blacken the character of Gandhiji and the fair name of the Congress.

THE TRUTH, AS ALREADY POINTED OUT, IS THAT GANDHIJI HAS WRITTEN NO LETTER TO ANY DOCTOR IN CONNECTION WITH THE CASES AND THE ONLY COMMUNICATION HE HAD SENT WAS THE ONE CONTAINING INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES, WHICH HE GAVE TO MR. ARYANAYAKAM. IT WAS TO THIS NOTE FROM GANDHIJI THAT THE CIVIL SURGEON REFERRED IN HIS TALK WITH DR. SHERLEKAR. THE LATTER DID NOT HIMSELF READ THE NOTE AND SAW IT FROM A DISTANCE IN THE HAND OF THE CIVIL SURGEON AND MUST HAVE GONE AWAY WITH THE WRONG NOTION THAT IT WAS A LETTER ADDRESSED BY GANDHIJI TO THE CIVIL SURGEON.

WRONG VERSION

Dr. Sherlekar, in his interview to the press, has given another wrong impression. According to him the letter read out by the Civil Surgeon was as follows: "I suspect the cases are of cholera as I hear there are few cases of cholera around the village." The contents of Gandhiji's note have been reproduced above and the reader can see for himself the difference between the two.

Dr. Sherlekar also declares that the Civil Surgeon said, "I

(Continued on page 9 col. 3)

A SHORT STORY

Betrayal Of Guilt

BY JAMES FREEMAN.

Paul Markham's yacht, The Bluebird, dropped anchor in Little River Cove shortly before sunset. Something had gone wrong with the lighting system, and Paul thought it best to spend the night in the Cove before trying to reach the fishing grounds. This was just as well, as it had been a long, hard trip, and most of the guests were ready to retire.

They ate dinner by candle light, and Paul had the steward place candles in all the cabins. By 10 o'clock the guests were in bed. Paul himself went to his cabin about 10-30. He read awhile, then extinguished his candle and immediately drifted off into slumber.

Sometime later he awakened abruptly. He lay for a moment listening, half convinced he'd heard a strangled cry. Outside a wind had risen and the hemlocks were bowing before it. He could hear the whisper of water against the yacht's side.

After a moment he rose, put on his bathrobe and slippers and went out into the corridor. It was pitch dark. He took three steps down the corridor and froze. Beyond and to his left he heard the unmistakable sounds of someone struggling and gasping. He moved down the corridor quickly, knocked at a door, then tried the knob. It opened. Inside was blackness and he stopped a moment. He heard a movement to his right, and reached into his pocket for a match.

The sight that greeted his eyes sent a cold chill through his body. His fingers trembled as he applied the match to the candle on the bedside table and turned towards the bed.

The woman who lay there was dead. He knew this after a brief examination; knew that he had arrived a few seconds too late.

Wild, unholy thoughts raced through Paul's mind. He stood a moment, trembling violently, then turned and rushed through the door. He roused Kenyon, a steward, and sent him off in the dory with instructions to get a doctor and a policeman. Then he returned below and knocked on a cabin door. A man's sleepy voice bade him enter. He opened the door and struck a match and went directly to the bedside table and applied it to the candle there. Then he turned to face the man who had sat up in bed and was staring at him bewilderingly.

"Candace is dead," Paul said abruptly. "She's been murdered. I'm checking up on everyone. It's a mess, and somehow I've got to straighten it out before everyone learnt what has happened and quits the yacht. What time did you go to bed, John"?

John Hayes wet his lips and shook his head as though he thought he might be having a nightmare.

"Two hours ago. Went directly to sleep and haven't moved since. Look here, you don't think because—because of the quarrel Candace and I had over that silly Englishman, Sir Claude Tinkington, that I——"

"Sorry, John, I've got to suspect everyone until I find out a few things. Put yourself in my position. I'm responsible. Please don't feel offended if I lock the door. I'll have to keep you in your cabin."

Before John Hayes could protest, Paul went out, switched the key and turned it in its lock. Then he moved down the corridor and knocked at the next door. He asked the same questions of the five people who, with Candace Langdon, were his guests on this fishing expedition. He locked the cabin door of each and pocketed the keys. By the time he had finished, the better part of two hours had elapsed.

He went on deck and looked off toward the shore. A small boat was seen coming in the moonlight.

The man who came aboard with Kenyon was medium-sized and middle-aged. He wore a blue serge suit, a policeman's cap and had a badge pinned to his coat. He looked like a man with good sense and unaffectedness. The steward reported that a doctor was on his way.

Paul led Officer Rugel of the Hopevale police force to his own cabin and offered him a chair.

"It's important to me," he explained, watching the officer keenly, "that too much publicity isn't attached to this crime. I'm in show business and I can't stand unfavourable publicity. Now I've made an investigation on my own hook, and I think I know who our man is."

"Got anything to prove it?"

"Yes. Look!" Paul talked intensely for five minutes. Then he rose. "I can't see how I can be wrong. If you agree, John Hayes will indicate his guilt by his expression when accused flatly. I realize it's serious business accusing a man of murder, but——".

"Let's go down and have a talk with Hayes," Officer Rugel said.

John Hayes had apparently gone back to sleep. He looked annoyed when wakened a second time. "Sorry," Officer Rugel said briskly. "You been asleep all this time?"

"I've already told Paul that I went to sleep immediately and didn't waken till he came in two hours ago. Then I went back to sleep again."

"How is it, then" Rugel asked, "that that candle on your table is almost completely burned down? Mr. Markham issued fresh candles to all the guests, and this is the only one that's had more'n the top burned off. Also, how is it the tallow was soft and warm when Mr. Markham lighted it two hours ago, if you say you'd been asleep that length of time? Hayes, I reckon you're our man!"

Paul was right in his estimate of John Hayes. There was no doubt about what his expression betrayed.

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MUTT AND JEFF—Merely a Slight Matter of a Run-In with the Railroad

By BUD FISHER

COME ON! JEFF!
WELL, WELL, I'M SURPRISED AT A COUPLE OF ABLE-BODIED MEN LIKE YOU PANTING AND PUFFING LIKE THAT!
WHEN I WAS YOUR AGE I USED TO CHASE AFTER MY TRAIN, TOO!
BUT A LITTLE RUNNING NEVER BOTHERED ME!
A LITTLE RUNNING NEVER BOTHERED US EITHER, CONDUCTOR-
-BUT WE MISSED THIS TRAIN THREE STATIONS BACK!
8-1
Fisher

Repressive Regime In Travancore

Bombay Meeting Demands Restoration Of Civil Liberties

A meeting was held at Asthika Samaj, Matunga on Saturday night under the auspices of the Indian Civil Liberties Union to condemn the throttling of Civil Liberties in Travancore. Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided.

GANDHIJI'S ADVICE REJECTED

Mr. S. A. Brelvi said that until recently Travancore was regarded as one of the progressive States in the country. The test of true progress in any State or country was first and foremost, this that the sovereignty of its people was recognized and inspired all its activities. Judged by this test no State in India could be said to be truly progressive. The young Maharajah, when he ascended the "Gadi" gave promise of his ability to understand the spirit of the times and had he had a wise and statesmanlike Counsellor to guide him, he might have inaugurated reforms transforming himself into a constitutional monarch. But unfortunately for him and Travancore Sir C. P. Ramaswamy had managed to establish himself as Dewan and judging by his antecedents as the right-hand man of Lord Willingdon during the Civil Disobedience campaign of 1932-33, it was not surprising that the affairs of Travancore had been brought to such a pass that the only way of escape was the exit of Sir Ramaswami Iyer himself from the seat of power. There was no greater and more genuine friend of Indian States and their rulers than Mahatma Gandhi. He had counselled Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer to appoint an outsider of unimpeachable integrity to enquire into the recent tragedy and had advised him to declare a general amnesty and allow free expression of opinion. Sir C. P. would have redeemed his reputation as did Sir Mirza Ismail, recently by immediately paying heed to Gandhiji's counsel. But Sir C. P. was intoxicated with power and in his intoxication he could not read aright the lessons of recent Indian history. He imagined as did Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Willingdon in regard to the Civil Disobedience movement of 1932-33, that he would be able to crush the spirit of the people and then rule the State as autocratically as he wanted. He had, therefore, requisitioned all the discredited weapons of repression which were resorted by Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Willingdon. But a rude disillusionment awaited Sir C. P. Ramaswami as was the case with Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Willingdon. The Indian National Congress came out much stronger than it was through the fiery ordeal of 1932-33 and to-day it had captured power in 7 provinces. In the same way it was as certain as night follows day that the Travancore State Congress, pledged as it was to non-violence, would survive. Sir C. P. Ramaswami's "Martial Law in Mufti" as his repressive campaign had rightly been described and emerge triumphantly as the usherer of complete responsible government in Travancore...

MISREPRESENTING FACTS

During the Civil Disobedience movement they had found that the British bureaucrat did not scruple to take liberties with facts in order to justify his repressive policy. Sir C. P. evidently was determined even to surpass the British bureaucrat in this respect. In his reply to Gandhiji's statement he had indulged in misrepresentations of facts to which a lie direct had been given by the President of the State Congress. Sir C. P. Ramaswami evidently imagined that all means were fair in love and war and to him the present campaign against the State Congress was a war to the finish because the latter had dared to make specific allegations against him in the memorial to the Maharajah. The State Congress and the people of Travancore must meet Sir C. P. Ramaswami's attack against their liberties and his propaganda of misrepresentation in the true spirit of Satyagraha and if they did so there was not the slightest doubt their triumph would be as complete as it would be quick. They must be prepared to make the highest sacrifice. They must observe complete non-violence under the gravest provocation and they must counter Sir C. P. Ramaswami's propaganda of misrepresentation by continuously collecting the true facts of the situation in Travancore and supplying them to the public outside the State as well as in it.

DEMAND FOR INQUIRY

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Brelvi moved the following resolution which was adopted unanimously.

This meeting records its deep regret at the great loss of life that has taken place on account of the firing by the Travancore State Military at Nayyatinkara and Quilon on August 31st and September 2 respectively and requests the Travancore Government immediately to institute a non-official public enquiry into the justification and responsibility for the firing.

RESTORE CIVIL LIBERTIES

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas and was supported by Messrs. Cherian Manjurau (Secretary of the Cochin Civil Liberties Union) B. T. Ranadive and Dr. Menon and was carried unanimously.

This meeting while expressing its disappointment at the general and sweeping suppression of the elementary rights of speech and association and the wholesale arrests of political workers and protesting against the introduction into the Statute book of repressive laws like the Criminal Law Amendment Regulation through the use of the reserve powers of His Highness the Maharaja to issue special proclamations, urges the Travancore Government with all earnestness to withdraw the prohibitory orders, to restore to the people their elementary rights and to desist from using any kind of force in suppressing legitimate expression.

Mr. Purushottam said that at one time he was thinking that the Haripura decision about States was wrong but subsequent events justified the resolution. Prior to Haripura agitation in regard to States ended in condemnation of the particular event but speakers were praising their Maharajahs. But things had changed since Haripura and the States' people realised that they must carry on their struggle on their initiative.

He assured the States' people that they would not be left alone. For their fight was a part of the general struggle against Imperialism as the States were allied to vested interests. The position that States (Rulers) would at any time participate in the National struggle was untenable then.

Mr. Manjurau said that all Travancoreans must protest against the misrule in their State.

Mr. Ranadive said that the States' struggle for freedom had started in dead-earnest. Thanks to Sir C. P. Travancore would reach in six months the stage of struggle which British India had reached in twenty years. Sir C. P. was carrying on repression since he was sure of the support of the British imperialism.

Dr. Menon, the Secretary of the All-India Civil Liberties Union, said that Civil Liberties came in for a frontal attack during all struggles for democracy. The fights in Travancore as well as several other states were long overdue since India could not be half progressive and half backward. The regime in States was much harsher in regard to the Press than in British India.

PROPAGANDISTS EXPOSED

Congress Chief Denies Mediation Move

The following is issued by the Travancore State People's Defence Committee, Bombay:—

Ten days have passed since the Travancore State Congress launched on its campaign of direct action to assert the elementary civil liberties of the people, namely, the right to hold public meetings. And these ten days have also witnessed the rapid development of this campaign on a scale never anticipated by the Government of the State. We have seen lathi charges by the State police on peaceful and unarmed gatherings. The State Military has opened fire in three places consecutively, resulting in the tragic loss of many lives and dangerous injuries to many more. Leaders of the State Congress have been arrested and awarded hard sentences. There is a veritable reign of terror. In fact in Travancore we have Martial Law in "Mufti".

But reports from the different parts of the State go to show that the people are far from being terrorised. Mass defiance of the State bans are the order of the day. Even in remote villages meetings attended by thousands are being held whereat speeches are made protesting against the regime of repression. Often no arrests are made. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer who "thought that he could suppress the State Congress and smash the popular agitation within five days", did not bargain for this. Despite all acts of State repression, the State Congress marches from strength to strength.

STATE PROPAGANDA

A campaign of propaganda has, therefore, been started. Subsidised by State patronage, certain agencies act as its propaganda factories.

We were told that the State Congress has called off mass disobedience of orders and announcement to this effect was made by Mr. Velayudhan at a public meeting at Allepy. The immediate result was that he has been arrested! Then we were told that State Congress leaders are trying to mediate through the Military Commandant and the Special C.I.D. Officer for peace. This has been repudiated by the President of the State Congress, Mr. R. Vasudevan Pillai. He says: "We were asked by the Officer (1) to withdraw all the allegations made against the Dewan in the Memorial to His Highness and apologise; (2) to admit mob violence and (3) to express regret and call off civil disobedience permanently" Mr. Pillai says: "One noteworthy feature of the last week is that Government were directing the Military and the Armed Police to particular centres and ordering them to disperse meetings by lathi charges. At all the places the Military opened fire the District Magistrates concerned were not present either to issue orders or to control and direct the firing by the Military".

STATE CONGRESS DEMANDS

He denied the reports that Civil Disobedience has been suspended. He also laid down the terms on which alone the State Congress will be prepared to negotiate. They are: (1) Release of all political prisoners; (2) Recognition of the State Congress as a political organisation; (3) Repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Regulation; and (4) Declaration by Government of its attitude regarding declaration of fundamental rights and (5) withdrawal of all notifications and prohibitory orders.

TRUTH ABOUT WARDHA DEATHS

(Continued from page 8)

diagnose these cases on political grounds." It is utterly impossible to believe that a responsible officer of the status of a Civil Surgeon would ever make such a statement. Mr. Aryanayakam, who was the only third party present when the conversation took place, has given an impartial version of the incident. The word used by the Civil Surgeon would appear to have been "politic" and not "political." In the presence of an emergency like the one facing him, namely, six serious cases which his own assistant, and another doctor had diagnosed as of cholera—cases which, morever, had every semblance of cholera— a responsible officer like him, with the safety of the lives of tens of thousands of people entrusted to his charge would not only be perfectly justified but would also in duty be bound to stick to his own as well as his assistants' opinion that they were cholera cases, when it was the question of a choice between taking precautionary measures against the spread of the infection or letting the fell disease run amok in the whole town, in the absence of such precautionary measures. The Civil Surgeon's observation, therefore, that it would be "politic" also to stick to his own diagnosis in preference to that of Dr. Sherlekar, will be easily appreciated. Unfortunately, Dr. Sherlekar, in his excitement does not appear to have heard the Civil Surgeon correctly, as he also does not appear to have heard the wording of Gandhiji's note read out to him—and to have gone away, taking with him entirely wrong impressions about both the matters.

SOURCE OF CHOLERA INFECTION.

There is one other point that requires to be noted in connection with the deaths. If, as suggested by Dr. Sherlekar, the deaths were due to poisoned "Nira", how is one to explain the fact that Kamath, the youth who brought the "Nira" from Shegaon, and who also drank a portion of the "Nira" after the six persons named above had partaken of it, did not at all show any symptoms of illness? If the "Nira" got poisoned," it was "poisoned" throughout and not only in a portion of it. This shows that the theory of "poisoning" cannot hold water.

As regards the theory of Cholera infection, it is also no doubt difficult to say whence the cholera germs came.

I give here Kaka Kalelkar's own views on the point: "The 'Nira' was brought to use by a young man who loves and adores me. He couldn't be negligent about the pots and yet who knows. Since there is cholera at Shegaon the germs may have through some unknown process reached the Khajuri juice. My own impression is that the cholera germs must have come to our house in Wardha through the fruit and vegetable which we purchase from the market and they must have reached the tin-lined brass vessel out of which we drank 'Nira.'"

But, from whatever source the infection was caught, the weight of evidence must appear to all unprejudiced minds, to incline decidedly towards the "cholera" theory, the result of the examination by the pathologist of the King Edward Memorial Hospital clinching the matter.

ANOTHER DIABOLICAL FABRICATION

Regarding the suggestion made in certain anti-Congress Marathi Journals that Gandhiji knew that "he had abetted the murder of three co-workers" and that, "therefore, he had gone into penance over a heinous sin, Mr. Mahadev Desai has effectively disposed of this vile suggestion by pointing to the fact that Gandhiji has been observing silence ever since he left Juhu three months ago, breaking it only in exceptional cases. This is confirmed by Kaka Kalelkar who told me that even on 20th July when he paid a visit to Shevgaon, he was surprised at Gandhiji observing silence though it was a Wednesday and not Monday, the usual day of Gandhiji's silence. He spoke that day only to the Civil Surgeon and Kaka Kalelkar. Gandhiji had been making exceptions only in the cases of the Kaka Saheb and Syt. Mahadev Desai but otherwise he was keeping dumb towards other inmates of the Ashram—and this before the Wardha tragedy and the serious illness of Sjt. Pyarelal says Syt. Desai "This time as his blood pressure had been erratic due to the worry caused by the outbreak of cholera in the village the deaths of three valued coworkers from cholera and the serious illness of Pyarelal from typhoid he had made the silence complete and indefinite as a measure of relief because speech taxed him more than writing and thinking." This bare statement of facts must effectively silence the malicious critics who have been indulging in all sorts of vile suggestions.

TEN WORKERS EXPELLED FROM BUGTI

KARACHI, Sept. 10.

Information has been received by Mr. Amin Khose, M.L.A., that ten more workers, who took prominent part in the Bugti agitation against the present Nawab, were arrested and removed from the territory.

The total number of arrests so far is 35.—United Press.

Inter-School Hindustani Debate

The Vidya Bhawan Panchayat, Udaipur, is organising the fourth All-Rajputana and Central India Inter-school Hindustani Debate, on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the School to be held about the middle of October. The exact dates of the debate and the anniversary will be notified later. The medium of expression for the debate will be Hindustani.

Mr. Buckster Joins Tatas

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA: Sept. 11.

It is gathered that Mr. N. B Buckster, till recently Secretary, Public Works Department of Government of Bombay and retired few days ago, has accepted a lucrative job under the Tatas as Special Officer to be in charge of Water Works construction at Jamshedpur, for supply of water to Jamshedpur.

Ahmedabad Vaidyas To Protest

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD Sept. 11.

The Ahmedabad Vaidya Sabha has decided to send a deputation before the Working Committee which is going to meet at Delhi in this month to produce their case and protest against the ban of the Bombay Government on 'Ashavas' and 'Aristas' in the prohibition scheme in force at Ahmedabad.

IN GOD'S OWN COUNTRY

(Continued from page 6)

there is space enough for Red Indian, American as well as the immigrant from Asia. There were hardly any big cities on this thousand-mile stretch, and it was only now and then that the train stopped at small hamlets populated by farmers or lumber-jacks. Everywhere you saw unmistakable signs that here was a country that had not ceased to grow and though the present depression, caused by an irrational system of distribution, has been pretty severe the country is full of natural wealth and the people are full of vitality and the urge to "do things" and "go places" As we roared on our way to the south and, after negotiating a patch of arid desert, came in the neighbourhood of Los Angles we saw huge fruit orchards—oranges, peaches, apples Nature has been bountiful, there is enough fruit for all to eat in California, but the profit-motive system decrees that thousands of tons of fruits be left to rot rather than allow the price to come down. Is it nature's fault that an orange costs ten cents (about five annas!) in California so that the poor families who help to grow this fruit must go without it?

Wealth Of Misinformation

As I looked at the panoroma beyond the window I was drawn into conversation by a young schoolboy who began by gently prodding me in the ribs—perhaps to make sure that I was a real human being. He was very inquisitive, as all normal school-boys ought to be and asked me a series of questions about India. Were there many snakes in India? How many wives had I? Did I ride an elephant? Were there railroads and street cars in India? However did I learn to talk "American"? Was Gandhi a "Maharooja" or a fakir? Are women killed in India when their husbands die? It was a revelation to me what a wealth of mis-information that boy had about India? When I told him I was a newspaper man he would hardly believe me. "You mean you have newspapers in India just as we have them in the States?" I did my best to explain things to him but I doubt if he could reconcile what I said with what he had read in the books and seen on the creen. He left me and went back to his seat—a very puzzled young man!

Church And Finance

And now here I am in Los Angeles. From to-morrow I begin my pilgrimage to the shrines of Hollywood, though it has been rather disillusioning to discover that the movie capital of the world has no better status than that of a mere suburbs of Los Angeles. Meanwhile I have had a look round the city which seems to have more Real Estate agents selling acres of desert land to gullible prosperity-hunting folks than film-producers, and far more churches than cinema houses. Los Angeles (and more particularly Hollywood) had once the reputation of being the home of the most religious-minded community in the whole country. There are all kinds of new churches, besides the old established ones, and all of them seem to be well-attended. It is the home of many pseudo-religious and spiritual movements (with such names as "Mighty I am Movement"!) and even Indian Swamis do flourishing business. During the worst days of the depression. I learn, churches did not suffer financially; on the other hand, they drew bigger crowds with bigger donations! The churches, it must be conceded, have thoroughly modernized themselves and offer a varied programme, sometimes including free movies. The sermons which are on such "spiritual" topics as "How to Enjoy Your Vacation Without Spending Money" are advertised by huge posters just like film advertisements. Even the language has something of that touch which is the studio-publicist's contribution to literature. "Vibratory Healing That Heals And Uplifts", sounds as picturesque as "Greta Garbo Who Radiates Glamour".

In every room in every Los Angeles hotel there is a Bible placed by the Christians Commercial Men's Association of America" with this slogan inscribed on each copy: "A Bible in every hotel guest room. Winning Commercialmen for Christ". From my window, as I write this, I can see a huge cross picked up in flaming neon light over a church. The top of the Bank building carries the luminous message "Christ Saves". Not far away is a still bigger sign advertising the latest Hollywood dance and sensation.

This 'Is' "God's Own Country!"

(Copyright author)

PRESS STATEMENTS ON CHAIR'S RULING

Central Assembly Party Leaders Meet Sir M. Zafrulla

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

A meeting of the Leaders of the Parties in the Central Assembly, including Sir Mohomed Zafrulla Khan, Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, S. Satyamurti, M. S. Aney and Aikman was held this afternoon, when the rights of the members to issue statements to the Press regarding the observation and the ruling of the Chair was discussed.

It is understood that Sir Zafrulla Khan, leader of the House, will make a statement in the House on Monday on behalf of all Party leaders in this connection.

It is understood that a convention will be sought to be established that the claim of members to express their opinions on the observation from the Chair on the floor of the House, with the permission of the Chair, should be recognised so that no Press statement need be made. The ruling of the Chair will not, however, be open to challenge.

The occasion for to-day's meeting arose from a statement made in the press by Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai and M. S. Aney on the ruling of the Chair regarding the constitutional position of the Deputy President.—United Press.

Goodwill Mission To Burma Not Necessary

MADRAS: Sept. 10.

In reply to their telegram suggesting to the Government of India to send a goodwill mission to Burma in order to study the conditions regarding the Indian settlers and the Indian commercial community there in view of the recent communal riots, the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, have been informed that the Government of India do not consider it desirable to send a goodwill mission to Burma.

The Government explain that the Government of Burma proposes to appoint a tribunal to enquire into the causes of the affray and the conduct of the police on that occasion, and that the India Government are in constant touch with the situation in Burma through the Government of that country.—United Press.

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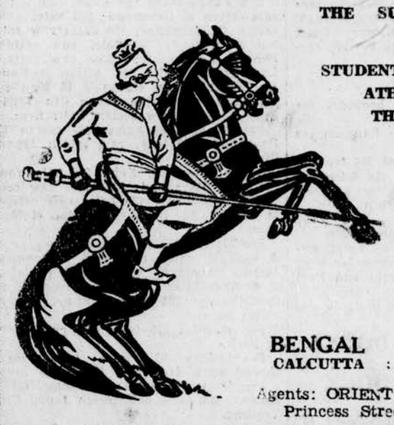

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Sept 10

British ss Caithness of 3026 reg tons, Captain H Batteson arrived from Manchester via Portsain in ballast.

Grahams Trading ss Circassia of 6580 reg tons, Captain W Gemmell arrived from Glasgow via Liverpool, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Suez, Aden and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

P and O S N ss Burdwan of 2878 reg tons, Captain C R Mill arrived from Rotterdam via Antwerp, Middlesbrough London, Port Said and Aden with general cargo.

P and O S N ss Mooltan of 12823 reg tons, Captain C B Roche arrived from Brisbane via Australian Ports and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Varela of 1926 reg tons, Captain A Danbrook arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

Scindia Steam Nvy ss Jalaganga of 3089 reg tons, Captain W Dry sailed for Bassein in water ballast.

P and O S N ss Mooltan of 12823 reg tons Captain C B Roche sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

Standard Vacuum Oil ss Ora of 5640 reg tons, Captain H Grom sailed for Palembang in water ballast.

T Morrison ss Nawab of 3424 reg tons Captain B E Brewin sailed for Rangoon via Beypore Coast Ports and Colombo with local cargo.

L Triestino ss India of 4077 reg tons Captain T Costiglione sailed for Rangoon via Madras and Calcutta with passengers and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Nirvana of 3765 reg tons Captain T H Gill sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar and Kathiawar Coast Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 10-9-38.

S S Gharinda (M M) for Rangoon via Colombo and Coast Ports

S S Viceroy of India (M M) for Europe and American Ports via Aden.

S S City of Kobe (J F) for Karachi, Navlakhi, Calicut and Cochin.

S S Jehangir (T M) for Red Sea Ports via Karachi and Port Sudan.

S S City of Batavia (K N) for Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow via Port Okha, Bedi Bunder, Karachi and Port Said.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Sept 10

2 Circassia 6580 Karachi 16-9 Anchor Line Ltd.
12 Burdwan 2879 Japan 13-9 M M
13 Tairea 3756 Durban 14-9 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

2 India 4077 Madras 10-9 L Triestino
3 Bamora 1870 Persian Gulf 14-9 M M
7 Gharinda 3212 N F N F M M
8 Unicoi 3667 Colombo 12-9 L Edwards
10/11 Paolina 3063 Karachi 12-9 L Tristino
12/13 Nirvana 3765 Karachi 10-9 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Hashemi 298 M Coast NF S Hassum
B Nawab 3424 Rangoon 10-9 T Morrison Ltd
D/E Janaki 530 N F N F Malabar Steamship
K Rahamani 3291 NF NF T Morrison
M Vita 1955 N F N F M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Strathallan 6-10-38 P and O S N
Burdwan 10-9-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 12-9-38 P and O S N
Ranchi 15-9-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 22-9-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 25-9-38 P and O S N
Ranpura 29-9-38 P and O S N
FROM HULL
City of Kobe 13-9-38 J Finlay
FROM LIVERPOOL
Circassia 8-9-38 Anchor Line
City of Batavia 11-9-38 K Nixon
FROM HAMBURG
Braunfels 28-9-38 L Edwards
Kandelfels 14-9-38 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Teneriffa 17-9-38 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Silverbeech 10-9-38 Volkart Bros
FROM TRIESTE
Pavlina 9-9-38 L Triestino
Conte Verde 12-9-38 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Hakusan Maru 10-9-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 13-9-38 L Triestino
Naldera 3-9-38 P and O S N
London Maru 23-9-38 O S Kaisha
Awata Maru 27-9-38 N Y Kaisya
Victoria 28-9-38 L Triestino
Tokushima Maru 30-9-38 N Y Kaisya
FROM BASRA
Barala 15-9-38 M M
Vasna 17-9-38 M M
Sumatra 12-9-38 L Triestino
FROM SYDNEY
Mooltan 10-9-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 24-9-38 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Kenya 17-9-38 M M
Takliwa 1-10-38 M M
FROM JEDDAH
Jehangir 12-9-38 T Morrison
FROM MOULMEIN
Itinda 16-9-38 M M
FROM RANGOON
Jalajyoti 15-9-38 Scindia S N
FROM CALCUTTA
Binfield 10-9-38 M M
Elephanta 11-9-38 M M
FROM KARACHI
Mirzapore 16-9-38 P and O S N

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Strathnaver 1-10-38 P and O S N
Mooltan 10-9-38 P and O S N
Hakusan Maru 11-9-38 N Y Kaisya
Viceroy of India 17-9-38 P and O S N
Warfield 28-9-38 M M
Strathaird 24-9-38 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
Circassia 23-9-38 Anchor Line
City of Canterbury 10-9-38 K Nixon
FOR HAMBURG
Wartenfels 12-9-38 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Silverbeech 13-9-38 Volkart Bros.
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 13-9-38 L Triestino
Sumatra 14-9-38 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Victoria 28-9-38 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Tango Maru 14-9-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 12-9-38 L Triestino
Hakone Maru 13-9-38 N Y Kaisya
Ranchi 15-9-38 P and O S N
Awata Maru 29-9-38 N Y Kaisya
Cartellezo 13-9-38 L Triestino
Ranpura 29-9-38 P and O S N
Burdwan 13-9-38 P and O S N
Mirzapore 21-9-38 P and O S N
FOR SYDNEY
Strathallan 6-10-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 22-9-38 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Bamora 14-9-38 M M
Varela 15-9-38 M M
FOR DURBAN
Kenya 28-9-38 M M
Tairea 14-9-38 M M
FOR JEDDAH
Jehangir 19-9-38 T Morrison
FOR RANGOON
Nawab 10-9-38 T Morrison
FOR KARACHI
Werdenfels 12-9-38 L Edwards
Circassia 16-9-38 Anchor Line
Vita 17-9-38 M M
Elephanta 12-9-38 M M
B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Canton 8-9-38
S S Tairea 8-9-38
S S Unicoi 9-9-38
S S Maloja (boats) 9-9-38
S S Kalavati 9-9-38
S S India 10-9-38

EXPORTS

S S Tango Maru for Kobe: 200 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 200 bales raw cotton C Jethabhai; 200 bales raw cotton A Khimji; 200 bales raw cotton Pehlavi Cotton; 255 bales raw cotton Langley; 200 bales raw cotton R Kanji; 200 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 850 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 400 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Osaka: 500 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 500 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading.

S S Burdwan for Kobe: 200 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 100 bales raw cotton C Jethabhai; 100 bales raw cotton H Nensey; 100 bales raw cotton N Manilal.

For Hongkong: 10 bales ctn grey yarn A Virji; 37 bales ctn g m twist Bombay Import Export Agency; 20 bags jardaloo E S Abdulkyum; 10 cases hingra E S Abdulkyum; 204 bales ctn grey yarn Pavri Sons.

For Manila: 330 bales ctn grey yarn A Virji.

For Sydney: 28 bales unmachined thread waste Husein T Kanji.

For Moji: 175 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 200 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading.

S S Hakone Maru for Kobe: 251 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 40 bales raw cotton B Gangadhar; 50 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 50 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 100 bales raw cotton A Podar; 200 bales raw cotton N Futehally; 100 bales raw cotton Pehlavi Cotton; 105 bales raw cotton K Poonja; 50 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan; 400 bales raw cotton Kotak; 200 bales raw cotton R Kanji; 100 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 700 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Osaka: 500 bales raw cotton Langley.

S S Sutherland for Hamburg: 600 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate; 3840 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 1334 bags gr nut oil cake K Prasad.

For Rotterdam: 7000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

For Skien: 500 bags gr nut oil cake K Prasad.

S S Viceroy of India for London: 7260 bags linseed B Maheshwari; 13 bs cowhides tanned J J Rahimtoola; 16 bales sheep skins tanned M R Shaffi; 4 bales goat skins tanned M R Shaffi; 7 bales sheet skins tanned F Janmahomed; 3 bales goat skins tanned J H Rahimtoola; 51 drums castor oil A Hargovindas.

S S Wardenfels for Hamburg: 114 bales long clipped goat hair white Cox and Kings (Agents).

S S Silverbeech for Philadelphia: 88 bales d/s goat skins D Abraham.

For Batavia: 26 bales c c p goods E D Sassoon.

S S City of Batavia for Liverpool: 5600 bags gr nut oil cake F H Kassam; 986 bags myrabollams P Mathradas.

For Glasgow: 9122 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 1467 bags lentils L Dreyfus; 1400 bags linseed oil cake L Dreyfus.

For Manchester: 740 bags myrabollams P Mathradas.

S S Circassia for Liverpool: 33 bales raw wool The Anglo Siam Corp Ltd; 66 drums castor oil L Abercrombie; 56 bs raw wool The Bombay Co; 4320 bags gr nut oil cake K Devchand; 50 bags ctn twist waets L O Vora; 100 bales goat hair H Harji.

For Manchester: 129 drums castor oil L Abercrombie; 125 drums castor oil The Gujarat Oil mill and Mfg ; 77 bs cotton fly L O Vora; 125 bales ctn twist waste L O Vora; 175 bales raw cotton A Clayton.

For Marseilles: 29 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 565 bags mustardseed seed Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS

S S Tango Maru Agents N Y Kaisya from Yokohama: 327 bales strawboards; 105 cases silk goods; 32 cases rayon goods; 100 drums bleaching powder.

From Colombo: 6377 bags copra; 49 chests tea.

From Singapore: 2730 bags sago flour; 498 bundles rattans; 150 cases pine apples; 376 bags betelnuts; 86 bags gum.

From Shimizu: 80 bundles chestwood.

From Osaka: 250 bales strawboards; 477 bales ctn pce goods; 185 cases glassware; 58 pkgs provisions; 47 cases cell bangles; 160 drums dyestuff; 50 bags stearic acid; 90 cases sheet glass; 1604 cases window glass; 154 cases glass bottles; 85 cases glass bangles; 379 cases cotton yarn; 100 bags stone powder.

From Shanghai: 1054 cases cotton yarn; 64 cases noil yarn;

From Kobe: 24 cases silk pce goods; 76 cases w/n pce goods; 55 cases confectioneries; 75 cases w/n yarn; 263 cases rayon goods; 240 cases rayon and ctn mixed pce goods; 337 bales strawboards; 57 cases cell bangles; 110 cases glass bangles; 186 cases ctn goods; 245 cases ctn and art silk mixed goods.

From Moji: 38 cases earthenware; 322 c/r sanitaryware; 78 cases auto tyres; 124 cases empty glass bottles.

From Nagoya: 330 bundles boxes in shook; 72 cases glass bottles; 43 cases clocks; 185 bags tiles; 370 cases porcelainware.

TIN CONSUMPTION ANALYSIS

Smaller Takings By U.S.A.

Statistics just published in the August Bulletin of the International Tin Research and Development Council, issued by the Hague Statistical Office, show that 82,600 tons of tin were produced in the first half of the current year against 94,600 tons in the first half of last year. World production i nJuly is estimated at 11,600 tons, the average over the first six months being 13,770 tons. World apparent consumption of tin in the first half of this year, at 80,900 tons, was about 17½ per cent below the figure for the first half of 1937.

U. S. A. TAKINGS.

The most severe decrease was in the United States of America, wehre tin consumption fell by 42.1 per cent as compared with the first half of 1937. In the United Kingdom there was a decrease of 29.3 per cent. Consumption in Russia increased by 32.7 per cent, and in Japan by 13.6 per cent, while there were slight increases in Germany and France. The tin consumption of the principal countries is compared in the following table, the figures being in tons of 2,240 lbs.

	First half year 1938	First half year 1938	p.c. increase or decrease.
U. S. A.	26,539	45,803	—42.1
U. S. S. R.	10,843	8,173	+32.7
United Kingdom	9,294	13,148	—29.3
Germany	6,329	6,128	+ 3.3
Japan	5,145	4.531	+13.6
France	4,990	4,948	+ 0.8
Other countries	17,760	15,469	+14.8
World	80,900	98,200	—17.6

Tin consumption in Canada decreased by 17.9 per cent to 1,153 tons in the first half of 1938, but there was an increase of 35.1 per cent in Italy to 2,400 tons, an increase of 47.7 per cent in British India to 1,700 tons, and of 49.5 per cent in Sweden to 1,450 tons.

CONSUMING INDUSTRIES.

World production of tinplate in the first half of 1938 was 1,416,000 tons, showing a decrease of 37 per cent on the total of 2,250,000 tons in the first half of 1937. The estimated production in July 1938 is 214,000 tons, against 378,000 tons in July 1937.

The output of the world motor industry fell by 44½ per cent from 3,600,000 vehicles in the first half of 1379 to 2,002,000 vehicles in the first half of the current year.

WORLD STOCKS OF TIN.

World visible stocks of tin increased by 1,935 tons during July last to 29,447 tons at the end of the month, against 25,042 tons at the end of July 1937. A comparison of the statistics of apparent consumption and consumption in manufacture indicates that consumers' stocks have increased by over 7,000 tons in the first half of this year, making a total increase since the beginning of 1937 of around 30,000 tons.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following weekly report dated London 24th August.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,411,750 on August 17th showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

Business in the open market has been fairly active, but enquiry has been more general, the demand from the Continent having eased considerably. At the daily fixing about £5,900,000 was disposed of during the week and part of the offerings were taken for shipment to New York.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold, registered from midday on the 15th inst. to midday on the 22nd inst.:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£940,959
British West Africa	400,300
British East Africa	30,748
British India	539,306
Australia	307,100
Peru	41,450
Soviet Union	1,160,621
Germany	414,967
Netherlands	70,276
Belgium	246,052
France	3,983
Switzerland	64,092
Other countries	15,017
	£4,234,874

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£5,349,026
Bombay	7,500
Palestine	19,367
Morocco	23,948
Syria	561,958
Netherlands	581,958
France	310,743
Switzerland	561,428
Sweden	1,509,174
Yugoslavia	22,970
Other countries	15,140
	£8,433,616

The s. s. "Rawalpindi" which sailed from Bombay on August 20th carries gold to the value of abuot £152,000.

The following are the details of United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of July 1938:—

IMPORTS.

Union of South Africa	£5,785,723
Southern Rhodesia	409,377
British East Africa	100,137
British East Africa	100,1887
British India	1,307,001
Hong Kong	65,522
Australia	505,265
New Zealand	57,913
British West India Islands and British Guinna	18,105
Canada	1,098,463
United States of America	—
Mexico	273,000
Venezuela	40,272
Syria	—
Morocco	—
Germany	17,004
Netherlands	142,841
Belgium	4,793,979
France	954,338
Switzerland	170,486
Finland	—
Sweden	—
Norway	—
Other countries	29,66;
	£15,968,009

EXPORTS.

Union of South Africa	—
Southern Rhodesia	—
British West Africa	—
British East Africa	—
British India	£5,000
Hong Kong	—
Australia	—
New Zealand	—
British West India Islands and British Guiana	—
Canada	2,830
United States of America	2,138176
Mexico	—
Venezuela	—
Syria	57,731
Morocco	65,326
Germany	1,468
Netherlands	1,309,286
Belgium	84,794
France	1,156,523
Switzerland	3,522,154
Finland	92,353
Sweden	2,318,703
Norway	299,501
Other countries	17,031
	£11,704,885

SILVER.

The market developed a heavy tendency with sellers less reluctant, particularly in the last day or two when Indian reselling orders were in evidence. Speculative and Contnental sales, together with Indian resales, have been mainly offset by bear-covering, by some Indian purchases and, at the lower levels, by American trade demand.

A decline of 3/16d. to-day has brought prices to 19.1/8d. for cash and 19d. for forward which compare with 19.7/19 7/16d. and 18 1/4d. for the respective deliveries on Wednesday last.

The market is steady at the fall, but it may be remarked that to-day at the prices fixed Indian reselling orders mainly remained unexecuted.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from midday on the 15th inst. to midday on the 22nd inst.:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£6,063
British West Africa	2,350
Australia	1,405
Hong Kong	4,614
Belgium	9,500
Other countries	1,568
	£25,500

EXPORTS.

British India	£18,680
Ceylon	1,200
Germany	10,780
Sweden	2,560
Denmark	1,370
Portugal	1,475
Palestine	1,470
Other countries	4,279
	£41,814

(Continued from Col. 6).

nental importing countries have now well advanced with their harvesting. The western wheat crop of Canada have been estimated at 344 million bushels by Mr. Cromwell and at 340 million bushels by the "Modern Miller." The French crop though not officially estimated is returned privately at 41 1/2 million quarters as against 31 1/2 million qrs. last year.

WHEAT DISPLAYS BEARISH FEELING

Prices Reach New Levels

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Delhi, Sept. 7.

The current quotations of wheat against those ruling a week ago in brackets as reported from the selected markets of the world are as follows:—

London:—S. Australian 25.0 (26.3)
Canadian 24.9 (26.0)
Liverpool:—Oct. 57 1/8 (62 7/8) Dec. 56 (60 5/8)
Chicago:—Sept. 60 3/8 (62 3/4) Dec. 62 (64 5/8)
Winnipeg:—Oct. 57 1/4 (62 3/4) Dec. 57 3/8 (62)
Buenos Aires:—Oct. 6.56 (Closed)
Karachi:—Oct. 19-6-6 (20-7-6)
Bombay:—Sept. 3-12-3 (3-15-3)
Calcutta:—Sept. 3-0-3 (3-2-6)
Hapur:—Bhadon 2-1-6 (2-2-11) Mangsir 2-1-6 (2-3-0)
Amritsar:—Asuj 1-14-8 (1-15-2) Mangsir 1-15-1 (1-15-6)

LOW PRICES.

The tendency in the wheat market during the week under review has again been of a bearish character and as a sequel to which the prices have further declined, as is apparent from the above table of quotations. This every day declining tendency has now impaired the confidence of the operators who some time back were thinking of a heavy revival. The prices have touched the new low levels and are also cheaper by a rupee than the gram prices, which ordinarily used to be lower than wheat. There was nothing perceptible which had come in the way of the pessimistic flow, resulting in the suspension of the business conditions. The current position of wheat is passing through critical period and it is nearly difficult to scan the future course and to foretell the coming events, but, however, we would venture to say that all the steady contributors have now been done away with and the bears are likely to wield predominance in the markets.

BEARISH FACTORS.

The hegemonic factors which displayed a distinctly bearish demonstration were: Heavy pressure of Russian offers, European political uncertainties considerable September and October liquidations, wide spreading of selling of Sept. against some purchases of distants, issuance of curent delivery dockets, bearish Canadian crop reports and foreign low cables. Last year's quotations (7th September) should be read with interest as they indicate a premium of about 45 per cent over the current rates.

London:—S. Australian 42.3 Rozario 40.2
Chicago:—Sept. 109 3/8.
Liverpool:—Oct. 101 3/8 Dec. 101 3/4
Winnipeg:—Oct. 124 3/8
Karachi:—Ready 30-4-0 Oct. 30-9-6
Hapur:—Ready 3-3-8 Mangsir 3-4-5
Bombay:—Jan. 5-10-9
Calcutta:—Sept. 4-3-9 May 4-0-9
Amritsar:—Asuj 3-3-8 Mangsir 3-4-2

EXPORT OUTLOOKS.

Well informed circles fear that whether India would be able to come out in the international race for exports. The oversea prices are far lower than that of Indian and our country is not much anxious to sell her produce at the current low levels; whilst Australia is attempting at flooding the Indian markets with her crop. Thus it would be very hard to dispose off India's big surplus.

CALCUTTA MARKET.

The Calcutta market during the early days remained stationary and quiet, but subsequently the rates began to come down in sympathy with other Indian markets. Arrivals of wheat from upcountry average 550 tons per day compared with 950 tons last year, but demand for flour is increasing rapidly due to the approach of Puja festivals. With a view to coping the flour demand, the millers have commenced buying wheat in larger quantities in the Punjab and Sind centres. It is expected that the flour enquiry would be enhanced as the wheat prices are lower than the rice rates by Re. 1/8 per maund. Bombay ruled either way but later on adopted the easing tendency. The market has been dull and uninteresting with stray liquidation. The operators preferred to await the foreign developments and withheld themselves from entering into long transactions. The Stock remained unchanged at 8000 tons.

NORTHERN ARRIVALS

Arrivals in the markets of Northern India have practically subsided and there are no hopes of a revival but demand from mills has considerably increased. The prices have met with a sagging tone influenced by foreign cables which have made the dealers chary of entering into larger commitments. The past week had been well predominated by the bears who like to liquidate their business. This factor espoused with foreign easiness disheartened the markets to get up, although the trading conditions admit of a healthy tone. At Hapur the speculators were not very much active in relation with the investors. The highest was touched at Rs. 2-3-0 and the lowest at 2-1-1½ quoted for Mangsir; thus the fluctuations loitered about in a radius of 0/1/10 per maund. The total offtakes from here amounted to 31 Khattis which were entirely for Calcutta and other eastern centres. The exporters are persistently purchasing out of the accumulations every where. The stocks have now reduced to 859 Khattis (last year 1465) which represent 26700 tons. Amritsar has a stock of 22500 tons, and Chandausi 202000 maunds.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Owing to the continued depressing tone of foreign and upcountry markets, lower trading interest, larger Sept. notices and expectations of lowering the import duty on American wheat following the American Anglo trade Pact, the Karachi market continued easy and sustained a net loss of Re. 1/1 per candy. There was nothing of note and the traders have kept themselves aloof. Trading interest was very small and only about 35000 bags were sold to local mills, Bombay and Calcutta shippers on cash terms. A European firm however covered 1100 tons of Sept. sales. At the Sept. settlement is coming fast, the total of contracts have begun to increase. Both the arrivals and exports were on a comparatively lower scale. During the week ending Sept. 3, they amounted to 43237 and 34795 bags respectively as against 80515 and 177932 bags last week. Out of this week's shipments. 10,000 bags were for Liverpool and the balance for the coastal Indian ports. The local stocks are estimated at about 750000 bags as compared with 140000 bags last year.

POLITICAL TENSION.

But for good Australian sales to U.K. and a fair Belgium interest in Manitobas, there was no outstanding feature in the overseas wheat markets during the period under survey, although European political tension is regarded as critical, it is no more wielding an influence over the markets. It was announced that the United States "Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation" was inviting offers of high grade wheat and it is anticipated that it would very shortly complete its buying operations. In a speech. The Agricultural Secretary mentioned the intention of the Govt. to export 100 million bushels. Now the U.S. statistical analysis has been set forth as below:—

UNITED STATES WHEAT SUPPLIES SEASON 1938-39
Millions of bushels)

Old crop carryover		154
New crop		956
		1110
Home requirements	700	
Pledged against loans	130	
To be bought by the F.S.C.C.	100	930
Balance of free wheat for carry-over		180

This indicates a prospective carry over of 180 million bushels of free wheat which can not be considered burdensome, having regard to the official seeding plan for the 1939 crop which provides for an aggregate area of 55 million acres against 78 1/2 million acres in 1937-38.

CROP REPORTS.

Both harvesting and threshing as well as the veliet of the frost damages in Northern Alberta, has been permitted by a fine weather in Canada. Further mention of extensive rust damage in Sasketchwan is reported, but, nevertheless, the estimates of the Prarie crops are well maintained. In the U.S. Spring wheat belt yields are said to be threshing well and the movements to primary points are large. It is believed that North western producers are storing considerable quantities on the farm, apart from wheat pledged as collateral against Govt. loans. Conti-

(Continued in Col. 4).

Details Of U. S. Cotton Bureau Report

States	Condition per cent	Yield per Acre Pounds	Acreage Left for harvest 000's Bales	Production 000's Bales	Ginnings Running
Missouri	78	350	392	287	Nil
Virginia	50	210	42	18	Nil
N. Carolina	61	240	902	453	Nil
S. Carolina	59	235	1,308	643	43
Gorgia	57	200	2,104	878	178
Florida	67	149	88	27	18
Tennessee	75	280	809	473	Nil
Alabama	66	225	2,180	1,025	127
Mississippi	66	275	2,685	1543	118
Arkansas	70	250	2,442	1275	46
Lousiana	66	250	1,238	47	99
Oklahoma	60	160	1,846	617	5
Texas	63	158	9,711	5200	68
Mexico	87	460	111	107	Nil
Arizona	89	456	212	201	17
California	92	560	354	4	1
All Others	84	334	25	17	2
United States	65	214.1	26,449	11,825	1,332
Lower California	85	215	94	42	

Arizona includes Pima Egyptian long staple cotton acreage of 11,000 and production 3,000 bales.

TATA HYDRO ELECTRIC AGENCIES

TOTAL UNITS GENERATED.

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhiraj of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

36th Week (ended September 9th.)	
1936	10,525,800
1937	12,857,400
1938	12,816,600
Total for 36 Weeks (1st January to date).	
1936	387,997,500
1937	444,061,400
1938	512,842,600

For the calendar month of August 1938, the total units of energy generated at the three Stations amounted to 63,581,400 and the total units sold by the three Companies to 55,631,620.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Sept. 10.

GOVT. SECURITIES.	
3 1/2 per cent Paper	98/12
4 per cent 1960-70	112/12
5 per cent 1945-55	117/13
BANKS.	
Bank of Baroda	112
Bank of Hindusthan	30/8
Bank of India	142/8
Central Bank	30/4
Imperial Bank F.P.	1565
Imperial Bank P.P.	382/8
Indian Overseas Bank	43/12
Reserve Bank	116/8
Union Bank	5/9
TEXTILES.	
Ahmd. New Textiles	510
Ambica	232/8
Arun	225
Arvind	1165
Bharatkhand	2525
Bombay Dyeing	903/12
Buckingham and Carnatics	198
Calico	633/12
Central India	258/12
Century	293/12
Colaba	158/12
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	350
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	163/2
Hukumchand	195
Indore	61/4
Jubilee	206/14
Khatau Makanji	125/10
Kohinoor	280
Laxmi Cotton	485
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	108/12
Morarji	141/14
Mysore	96/12
Nandlal Bhandari	91
New Great	238/12
Raipur	650
Rajnagar	260
Sajjan	97/8
Sholapur	2820
Simplex	88/12
Swadeshi	224/6
Vishnu	1227/8
HYDRO ELECTRICS.	
Andhra Valley Ord.	1450
Tata Hydro Ord.	153/2
Tata Power Ord.	1385
ELECTRICS.	
Ahmedabad Electrics	133/2
Ajmer Electrics	12/12
Bombay Suburban	140
Bombay Tram.	116/4
Surat Electrics	172/6
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Air Service of India	6N
Alcock Ashdown	315
Associated Cements	167
Belapur	190
Bombay Burma New	176/14
Bombay Burma Old.	528/12
Bombay Steam	220
Bombay Telephone	84/12
Br. B. Petrol	3/5
Burma Corporation	6/2
Dalmia Cement	9/10
Indian Bleaching	130
Industrial Investment Tr.	42
Indian Radio Ord.	380
Indian Radio Defd.	490/10
Indian Copper	2/6
Indian Iron	33/4
Mysore Sugar	25/8
Port Canning	67
Premier Construction	68/4
Rohtas Industries	24/4
Scindia Steam	20/2
Shivrajpur	44/12
Tata Oil	33/12
Tata Steel Ord.	297
Tata Steel Defd	1435
JUTES.	
Birla Jute	14/12
Howrah	48/13
Hukumchand	5
Kamarhatty	462
Kankanarrah	362
Lawrence	390
Reliance	60

WHEAT OUTLOOK

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Chicago closed firm in sympathy with the recovery in Liverpool and strength of Winnipeg.

There were signs of improved milling enquiries and also rumours that the A.A.A. are preparing alterations in their programme in order to facilitate exports.

The U. S. A. Bureau Report published after the close of Chicago gives the following estimates in millions of bushels:—

	1938. September 1
Winter Wheat	688
Durum Wheat	42
Other Spring Wheat	210
All	940
	1938. August 1.
Winter Wheat	668
Durum Wheat	41
Other Spring Wheat	226
All	955
	1937. Final.
Winter Wheat	685
Durum Wheat	28
Other Spring Wheat	181
All	874

U. S. COTTON PRODUCTION IN EXCESS OF PROBABLE CONSUMPTION

Bombay, Sept 9

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

The second U. S. bureau report estimated the crop at 11,825,000 bales and the yield per acre 214.1 lbs. These figures compare with 11,988,000 and 217.9 given by the report a month ago.

The amount of cotton ginned up to August 31st is given as 1,332,000 bales which compares with 1,871,000 for same period last year After allowing for abandonment of 1.7 per cent the acreage which remains to be harvested is 26,449,000 acres.

The popular forecast was for a crop of about 12 million bales so the official report may be considered to be slightly on the bullish side although the New York market only responded by closing with an advance of one point. It is immaterial whether the crop is 12,000,000 or 11,825,000 bales as it does not alter the fact that the production is in excess of the probable consumption and the stocks of cotton in the world therefore are likely to go on increasing.

With regard to American cotton, however, this does not necessarily mean that the price must decline, as the U. S. Government have again provided a loan in which the producer can place all cotton of the requisite quality which he cannot sell elsewhere. At the moment the price of cotton is below the loan level and it is difficult to understand why this should be so, and still more difficult to see why prices should go any lower. The only explanation which occurs to us is that the political situation in Europe is so critical that it has been allowed to overshadow all other factors, and that the price of cotton in consequence has broken through the barrier which has been artificially erected to keep it in check.

In Bombay there has been a week of holidays and little interest has been taken in the cotton market. Prices of the futures contracts have declined in sympathy with America and business in ready has been negligible, as even the Japanese demand has now faded away. Unless there is a revival of Japanese interest present conditions are likely to continue as local Mills are well stocked for several months to come and have therefore no reason to make fresh purchases.

If the political tension becomes easier we look for a recovery in America to above the loan level, but would recommend hedge sales of Indian cotton on any substantial advances, especially as the condition of the crop from all the cotton growing districts of India is excellent.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Sept. 9.

	CORRESPONDING. Season To Date	This Week	Season 1936/7	Week 1937
Total in sight (excluding linters)	1,031	341	1,604	466
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	496	74	408	97
Export from U. S. Ports	370	88	378	70
O fwhich to Japan	97	26	22	2
Of which to China	—	—	—	—
Of which to Great Britain	44	7	277	8
Of which to Germany	71	16	85	16
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,562	—	1,869
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	2,401	—	917
World's Visible Supply	—	7,939	—	5,059
Of which American Cotton	—	5,861	—	3,586
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	789	32	899	188
Receipts at U. S. Ports	607	200	1,118	310

N.B. All in bales 000's omitted.

European Political Developments Undermine Confidence

LONG LIQUIDATION AND HEDGE SELLING IN COTTON

Small Buying By Commission Houses Around 8 Cent Level

BOMBAY, Sept. 10.

The New York cotton market was dominated largely by unnfavourable European news with demand slow and confidence undermined by the reaction of foreign markets. It is reported that there will be no export bounty on cotton.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened steady but declined on moderate October liquidation, hedging and weakness of stocks. However trade and commission houses bought around 8 cents level and offered some resistance but the market was very narrow and was easily influenced by small orders either way. Finally long liquidation and hedging appeared.

At the opening October was quoted one point down at 8.06 which was the highest level. Later on prices declined to 7.96 and the session closed at a net decline of 11 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices declined 11 points at 8.08c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also easy on increased selling and closed at a decline of 12 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices declined 12 points at 8.00c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with October 4.54. The market was hesitant pending German's-Czech developments. There was hedge selling of outsiders which met with trade calling and local support. There was also Bombay selling and New York Straddle selling. The market closed at a decline of one to two points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined one point at 4.71d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN MARKET.

There was a restricted turnover. Giza futures closed one point down and Uppers declined 2 points. The Alexandria market was quiet and Sakels futures closed one to two points up and Ashmouni futures gained 3 to 4 points.

HESITANT FEELING.

The market is hesitating around the loan basis after the average spot price dipped below the level making loans mandatory. Exceptional lightness in southern hedging accounts for the steadiness and reflects a disposition to await the official announcement of loan terms and a clarification of details, delay in which is tending to restrict business in both spots and futures. There is little disposition in the meantime to respond to other features.

The Census Bureau statistics for July are disappointing. Domestic consumption failed to improve materially, despite heavy mill bookings for textiles late in June and it is now believed that the mill position is becoming unfavourable as orders on hand are decreasing and manufacturers are considering curtailment to avoid an increase in stocks of goods. The full season's statistics reflect the failure of America to increase distribution, despite a record 1937 crop and low prices. Although the crop was 6,000,000 bales larger, total consumption decreased by 2,000,000 bales in sharp contrast to the results of the previous record crop in 1926 when large supplies and low prices raised distribution to 3,500,000 bales over the previous season.

CONTROL PROGRAMME.

Growers and merchants are discontented because farm control programmes have halved American exports. The contemplated efforts of the Agricultural Administration to stimulate wheat exports are being watched for a possible parallel with cotton, but it is recognised that it conflicts fundamentally with State departments' trade pacts. There is growing agitation in the South in favour of a domestic allotment plan, but Wallace is reported to be sending speakers to the South to oppose the efforts.

Weather is favourable to weevil control in the eastern belt, but the Georgia crop is reported to be beyond material recovery. A tropical hurricane at the week-end brought unfavourable heavy rains in the Central Gulf areas, while parts of Oklahoma still badly need rain. Traders are not disposed to press offers pending a clearer view of the effects of August weather, weevil damage, and the stabilising influence of the loan.—"M.G.C."

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern:—Partly cloudy, local showers Jacksonville (Georgia) 0.02 inches.

Central:—Generally fair to party cloudy.

Western:—Generally fair to partly cloudy. Local showers. Galveston (Texas) 0.73 inches.

FORECAST.

Eastern:—Mostly cloudy. Local showers.

Central:—Partly cloudy. Local showers.

Western:—Partly cloudy. Local showers. West Texas generally fair except for scattered showers in the extreme West.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (10 a.m.)	8.06—01
N. Y. October Lowest (2-41 p.m.)	7.96—11
Liverpool October Highest	4.56—01
Liverpool October Lowest	4.53—04

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

Market affected unfavourably by decline in securities hedge selling liquidation to-day's buying mostly for trade drygoods trade improving.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market quiet awaiting political developments. Liverpool widened over New York on Reuter's cable stating that no cotton export subsidy contemplated. Trade called freely. Bullish.

New York.—Market eased on October liquidation and hedge selling with foreign and local demand on scale.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Sept. 10.

October	7.89
December	7.93
January	7.90
March	7.88
May	7.83
July	7.83
Middling Spot	8.01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York Sept. 10.

October	8.03
December	8.03
January	8.02
Middling Spot	7.93

11-00 a.m. RANGES.

October	
December	Closed
January	

NOON CALL.

October	
December	Closed
January	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York Sept. 10.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts to U. S. Ports	27,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil.
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
New York Sept. 10.

August	—
September	4.56
October	4.59
November	4.62
December	4.64
January	4.67
February	4.68
March	4.70
April	4.71
May	4.72
June	4.72
July	4.73
August	4.72
September	4.72
Middling Spot	4.7

10-12 a..m Quotations.

October	4.58
January	4.54

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept. 9.

Broach A/M. 1939 op 155 1/4; highest 155 3/8; lowest 154 1/2; closing 155.

Oomra D/Jan. op 138 1/8; highest 138 1/2; lowest 138 1/8; closing 138 1/2.

Bengal D/Jan. op 117 1/4; highest 117 1/4; lowest 116 1/4; closing 116 7/8.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (21-9-38) Rs. 3 1/4.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 15 1/4.

Alexandria Cottton

Alexandria, Sept. 9.

SAKEL—	
November	13.36+2
January	13.48+1
March	13.60+1
ASHMOUNI—	
October	10.28+4
December	10.30+3
GIZA—	
November	12.73—1
January	12.74—0
March	12.84+1

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Sept. 10.

Wheat Razario Santa Fe Parcels. 24/9 Sept. sellers.

Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels. 24/9 Sept. sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels. 25/9 Sept. sellers.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Sept. 9.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.32—2.
October	6.60—0.
November	6.60—0.
January	6.85—1.
March	6.93—1.
May	6.94—1.
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.05—0.
October	5.94—2.
November	5.92—2.
January	5.89—2.
March	5.90—2.
May	5.91—2.
July	5.93—2.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Sept. 10.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.81.15
Paris	178.32
Berlin	12.02-1/2
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.82-1/2
Amsterdam	8.91-29/32
Brussels	28.60-1/4
Milan	91.45
Berne	21.29-3/4

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, Sept. 10.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 Quality 5-1/2 sellers.

Spelter Hard (Indian Brand) fob. Closed.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Following a decline of 11 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 153/8 for Broach A/M, delivery but unfavourable European advices influenced buying and the market opened at Rs. 154/8 and advanced to Rs. 154/12. Later on there was some realising and prices eased off to Rs. 154/2. The market was steady at this level.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 2 points and later on was reported 2 points up. The local market was very steady and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 155/4. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach A/M	155	0	0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra D/J	138	8	0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal D/J	116	12	0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept 10

	New	Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine	121/23		
Bengal Fine	118/19	+8	+6
Bengal F G	112/16		
C P 1	142/43	+15	+12
C P 2	138/39	+9	+7
Arvi	139/40		
Amraoti	136/40		
Ellichpur	138/40		
Berar	137/39	+5	+3
Khandesh	130/34	Par	—3
Jalna Sailu	132/36		
Burwah Sanavad	137/39		
Khandwa	137/39		
Harda Khirkiya	137/39		
Mathia	121/26		
Malkapur	134/36		
Broach	142/44		
Punjab 4 F	169/74		
Punjab 289 F	186/89		
Sindh N T	174/79	Ap/M	
Kampala	262/64	+130	
Jinja	249/52		
New Manza	248/49		

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Bombay, Sept 10

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year Since 1st Sept
Khandesh		54	
Central India	868	4,296	
Barsi and Nagar	105	211	2
Berar		978	
Central Provinces	362	1,089	
Total Oomras	1,335	6,628	2
Dholera		1,670	390
N W Provinces		2	
Rajputana		123	
Sind Punjab	172	641	731
Broach	802	1,265	137
Coompta & Dharwar	122	463	920
Westerns Northerns	207	764	133
Cocoanada			12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		278	229
Egyptian African and Sudan	1,760	3,289	204
Total	4,398	15,123	2,758

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 8th Sept

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	250	1,019	8,092
Japan and China	12,917		6,479
Coast Ports		2,392	634
Up-country by Rail		6,852	6,282
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		8,681	3,035
Total	13,167	18,944	24,522

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 9-9-38	607000	1117000
Receipts yesterday 9-9-38	68000	91000
Exports to date 9-9-38	367000	370000
Stock at Ports 2-9-38	2464000	1582000
Stock at Interior Towns 2-9-38	1947000	835000
Stock at Liverpool 2-9-38	1163000	702000
Visible Supply 2-9-38	5652000	3298000
Quantity in sight 2-9-38	690000	1138000
Quantity out of sight 2-9-38	657000	711000

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Sept 10

Weather cooler in Eastern Belt light rains in Alabama, excessive heat continues in Central and Western Belts.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 8th Sept	494
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	10,725
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,497
Increase	8,228

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

Oct. 115 Dec. 122 Jan. 131 March 139 May 145 July 146 at Cross Rate 4.82.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M - 1939 153/8—Liverpool May 1939 4.67 Rs 50 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1939 153/8—New York May 1939 4.67 Rs. 50 at Exchange 1/6

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Sept. 10.

November	50.50
December	50.70

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Sept. 10.

September	198.00—150
December	50.70
January	198.30—90
March	199.40—20

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £7-4-1 London Paris exchange rate was unchanged at 178.31 and dollar sterling cross rate was 4.82. London silver prices declined 1/16d. to 19 1/4d. There was little general selling for spot and business was small. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal silver closed 10 points down. Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 0.8 7/16. The local market was fairly steady with a slightly improved demand for gold and silver. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	36	7	9
Bhadarwa	36	8	0
Ashwin delivery	36	8	6
Ashwin Teji-mandi	0	7	0

SILVER

Ready	50	11	0
Bhadarwa	50	10	0
Ashwin delivery	50	8	0
Ashwin Teji-mandi	0	15	0

LONDON SILVER.
London, Sept. 10.

Spot	19-3/3
Forward	1-1/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Sept. 10.

Gold bars fiine per oz. ... £7.4.4-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Sept. 10.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed ped lb. Closed.

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Sept. 9.

September	41.90—10
December	40.50

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept 10

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£41-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£41-10-0
Electrolytic copper	£47-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 46-4-0

Tone: Steady.

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Sept 10

Gold exports from Bombay to foreign countries for the week ended Saturday, September 10, showed a big drop. Bar gold of the value of Rs. 801 only was shipped for London in the mail steamer 'Mooltan'. This is regarded as the smallest shipment exported in recent months. Inquiries show that the drop in the exports is due to lack of inquiry from foreign countries and higher prices locally.

The total value of gold shipped from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,19,29,41,473.

New York Silver

New York, Sept. 9.

Spot ..... 42 3/4 cents

LONDON METALS

London, Sept. 9.

Copper	£41 8 9
Lead	£15 7 6
Spelter	£13 15 0
Tin	£192 10 0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Sept 9

October	£10-1-3
November	£9-18-9

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Sept 10

Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	28	5	0
Highest	28	6	6
Lowest	28	4	0
Closing	28	4	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	27	12	0
Highest	27	14	0
Lowest	27	12	0
Closing	27	13	0
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	27	4	0
Highest	27	6	3
Lowest	27	0	6
Closing	27	2	3
Cottonseed Sept—			
Opening	19	4	0
Highest	19	7	0
Lowest	19	4	0
Closing	19	7	0
Cottonseed Jan—			
Opening	18	6	9
Highest	18	10	0
Lowest	18	6	6
Closing	18	10	0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Sept 9

October	57 1/8d.
December	56 1/2d.
March	56 3/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Sept 9

September	dol 0.61 3/4
December	dol 0.63
May	dol 0.64 1/2

New York Sugar

New York, Sept 9

March	1.98
May	2.02
July	2.05

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Sept 10

Ready Javas	Rs.	15	4 0
Shipment Oct Dec		5	8 0
Shipment Jan March		5	9 6
Kesar		13	15 0
Saraya		13	13 0
Java Spot		F	5.95

London Sugar

London Sept. 9.

December ..... 5s. 5 1/2d.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 10.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 98/12
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 100/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 103/4
3 per cent 1963/65 98/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/6
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 112/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 119/6
3 per cent U.P. Bonds 97/8
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 103/3
5 per cent 1940/42 Loan 106/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 100/3

TAX FREES.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 117/8
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 112/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 101/2

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T 111
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 110
5 per cent 1959 M Deb 119
6 per cent 1954 M Deb 131

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 98/10 and closed at 98/12.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 10.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 13/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Nov. 1/6 1/32 Dec-March.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 280
Bank's buying T T 277 1/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,314
Bank's buying T T 1,342
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 3/4
Bank's buying T T 77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 65 7/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 49 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 88 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.82.00 9th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 10th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/2 31/32 10th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 7/16 10th inst.
Java/London 8.91 10th inst.
London/Paris 178.31 9th inst.
London/Belgium 28.62 9th inst.
London/Switzerland 21.30 3/4 9th inst.
London/Berlin 12.03 1/2 9th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 5/8 9th inst.
London/New York 4.81.93 9th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.92 9th inst.
London/Italy 91.65 9th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £7-4-1 1/2 8th inst.
Gold £7-4-1 9th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 5/16 8th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 1/4 9th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 8th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 9th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 8th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 9th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 17/32 per cent 8th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 5/8 per cent 9th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 8th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 7/8 per cent 9th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept. 9.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	78 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	91 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	110
3 per cent 1949/52	99 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	73 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	112 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	46/3

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, Sept 10

Yarn No. 6 1/2s. October 101 December 101 February 101

Yarn No. 10 1/2s. October 110 December 111 February 112

Yarn No. 20 1/2s. October 150 December 151 February 152

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Sept. 10.

Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F., ton. 10.15.0 Sept. sellers.

Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton. 12.1.3 Sept. sellers.

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton. 12.15.0 Sept. sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton. 10.13.9 Sept/Oct. sellers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton. 10.17.6 Sept/Oct. sellers.

LONDON OIL.

London, Sept. 10.

Linseed Oil London per cwt Naked. 21/9 Sept. sellers.

Linseed Oil London per cwt Naked. 21/9 Oct/Dec. sellers.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept 10

Wheat	9,938	cwts
Linseed	54,367	cwts
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	20	cwts
Gingellyseed	117	cwts
Groundnuts	9,301	cwts
Castorseed	598	cwts
Rice	17,003	cwts
Myrabollams	2,378	cwts
Cottonseed	1,553	cwts
Gram	560	cwts
Joowar	146	cwts
Maize	36	cwts
Barley	183	cwts
Bajree	565	cwts
Indian sugar	1,535	cwts

Pay in Sept.—12 Pay out Sept.—14

Better Tone In Steel Shares

COTTON TEXTILE ISSUES STEADY

Cement And Sugar Shares Improve

BOMBAY: September 10.

As a result of unfavourable turn in European political situation, yesterday the Wall-Street Market ruled easy and U. S. Steel shares closed at a decline of dollars 1-3/8 and Anaconda Coppers declined dollar one.

The local Market opened quiet, but under rumours of war-like preparations, prices advanced on speculative buying. Later on there was scattered realising, but the tone of the market was steady.

To-day there was increased activity in Steel shares. Tata Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,420 and declined to Rs. 1,407-8. At this level there was active Professional buying and prices advanced to Rs. 1,447-8 when realising appeared and prices steadied at Rs. 1,435.

Cotton Mill shares were steady, but the turnover was restricted. There was scattered buying and realising.

Associated Cements ruled steady to-day with increased short covering. Bellapurs are also hardening.

The market is inclined to await German-Czech developments. The market will remain closed on Monday, the 12th inst. being "Valan Day."

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Sept. 10.

100	Ahmd. Advance	392	8
250	BOM. DYING	904	0
100	CENTURY	294	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	259	8
100	COLABA	159	8
100	Coorla	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	325	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-5-6	
100	Finlay	125	0
100	GOKAK	164	0
1,000	Hindustan	1,700	0
100	Indore	61	12
100	Khatau	127	8
100	KOHINOOR	280	8
250	Laxmi	485	0
250	Madras United	35	0
1,000	Morarji	142	0
250	Model	47	0
50	MYSORE	100	0
200	NEW GREAT	240	0
100	Oosmanshahi	38	0
100	PHOENIX	225	0
25	Sassoon Silk	76	4
1,000	Sholapur	2,850	XD
50	SIMPLEX	89	8
100	SWADESHI	225	0
100	Swan	107	0
500	Vishnu	1227	8
1,000	Western	875	0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	112	0
25-50	Central	30	4
500	Imperial	1,555	0
125-500	Im. Contry.	381	14
50-100	India	142	8
100	Reserve Bank	116	12
5	Union	5	9 0

CEMENTS.

100	Associated	103	8

INSURANCE.

100-500	Empire	711	4
15-100	Jupiter	13	8
20	Mercantile	57	0
15-70	New India	39	14
200	Oriental	4,510	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	0

ELECTRIC.

100	Ah. Old	132	8
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1450	0
10	Ajmer	12	12
10	Amalgmd.	13	0
50	BOM. TRAM.	116	8
100	Bombay Suburban	140	0
10	Broach	10	8
100	Karachi	185	0
100	Poona	172	8
100	Surat	172	8
100	TATA HYDRO	153	8
1,000	TATA POWER	1387	0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	938	12
100	C. Province	101	0
100	Dh. Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	98	8
100	Mandra Bhon	100	8
100	Pachora Jamner	96	4
100	Sara Serajgunj	100	12
500	Tapti Valley	742	8

MINING.

9	Burma Corp.	6	2
2sh.	Indian Copper	2	6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	33	6
10	SHIVRAJPUR	45	0
30	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1,440	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	298	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	ALCOCK	215	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	190	6
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep.	850	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	221	0
125	B. BURMA	530	0
50	Burma Conty.	175	0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-5-6	
50	TELEPHONE	85	0
100	I. BLEACHING	131	0
50	I. Invest Trust	42	0
100	I. Radio Defd.	430	0
100	I. Radio Ord.	390	0
100	Port Canning	69	0
30	Premier Con.	68	8
15	Scindia	20	2
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	33	12

PREFERENCE.

5½	p.c. Amalgmd. (T. F.)	106	0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,525	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	297	8
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	69	12
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	557	8
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st	105	8
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	97	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	156	4
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1600	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	206	4
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	162	4
7	p.c. Vishnu	717	8

DEBENTURES.

3	3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	102	0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	53	0
7	p.c. Sholapur	78	10
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	108	10

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Bombay Dyeing (901) 904 905 897 905 904
Century (293/8) 292 295 293 295 294/8
Central India (258) 258 261 259 260 259/8
Kohinoor (280) 281 280/8
New Great (239) 238 242 240
Simplex (88) 89 90 89 1/2
Swadeshi (223) 222 224 225
Associated Cement (103/8) 103/8 104/8 105/8 107 107/8 107
Andhra (1452/8) 1452 1450
Tata Hydro (153/8) 153 153/8
Tata Power (1372/8) 1375 1380 1377 1381 1385
Tram. Ord. (116/8) 116 116/8
T. Steel Dfd (1425) 1420 1410 1425 1437 1447 1435 1440 1432 1440
T. Steel Ord. (295) 295 296 299 297 298
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (162/4) 162/4
Bellapur (186) 186 188 190 191 190/8
B. Steam (220/8) 220/8 221
B. Burma (521) 519 520 525 527 531 530

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept. 9.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.—

	Dol.
Amr. Power and Light Com.	5
Amr. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	28
Electric Band Common	7
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd	46
Columbia Gas and Elec.	6
Int. Tel. and Tel.	8
Int. Tel and Tel. 4 1/2 p.c. 1952	66
American Tel. and Tel.	143 1/2
Western Union Telg	27 1/2
Great North Pfd. Rly.	21
New York Central Rly.	17 3/4
Union Pacific Rly.	83
Firestone Rubber	21
Texas Corp.	43 1/2
Union Carbide	82 1/4
Woolworth	44 3/4
Westinghouse Electric	100
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	50
6 per cent Denmark 1942	105
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	33
United States Steel	58
Bethlehem Steel	57 1/2
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	98
Crucible Steel	35
Ludlum Steel	18
Republic Steel	18
United S. Smelting	60
Anaconda Copper Mining	32 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	48 1/4
Chrysler Motors	73 1/2
General Motors	46 1/2
General Electric	41 1/4
Boeing Airplane	23
Curtis Wright	5
American Radiator	15
Barnsdall Oil	17 1/2
Consolidated Oil	8 7/8
Phillips Pet Oil	39
Socony Oil	13
St. Oil of N.J.	53
Chase Bank	29 1/4
National City Bank	22 3/4
Electric Boat	8
Allis Chalmers	49
6 per cent Japanese 1954	89
3 1/4 per cent Amr. Tel and Tel. Deb. 1961	104
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 p.c. 1956	88
Cons. Mining Smelting	58

Turnover 700,000 shares. Carloadings up 27528 units. Market nervous over European situation.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Limited, for the fortnight ended 31st August 1938:—

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.
Capital subscribed	3,36,00,000	
Capital paid-up		1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund		75,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills Payable etc		31,55,72,000
Sundries including Branch adjustments		6,89,04,000
		40,87,76,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other Authorized Securities	7,47,66,000
Loans on Government and other Authorized Securities	5,42,39,000
Bills discounted	1,36,91,000
Lands and Buildings	1,18,77,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	5,62,35,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures etc.	19,85,68,000
	40,87,76,000

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Regd. No. B. 1065

12 CREAMY SHAVES PER BLADE

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

Bolinder's
COFFEE
MILLS & ROASTERS
Electric, Power Gas, Hand.
Large stock from Rs 40 to 500.
20 years experience at disposal
DINSHAW & CO.,
105, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1938

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS TO BE RELIEVED OF SOCIAL WORK

Future Treatment Of Criminal Tribes Settlements

GOVERNMENT TO SEND OUT THEIR OWN TRAINED MEN

(From Our Special Correspondent).
POONA, Sept. 11.

The Government of Bombay are considering the question whether it would be advisable to allow private agencies to be in charge of Criminal Tribes Settlements in the different Districts of the province.

Several allegations and complaints against these agencies have reached Government and it appears that Government are inclined to take over charge of these settlements from these private agencies and run the work among the tribes themselves through a special cadre of officers who will be trained up in social work.

As a matter of fact, Government are reported to have already passed orders regarding the Settlement at Sholapur and it will be under the direct control of Government officials from October, 1. It is alleged that the last Criminal Tribes trouble in Sholapur was not a little due to Dr. Hieb, who is in charge of the Settlement on behalf of the American Marathi Mission, which has been running the settlement for the last 21 years.

These allegations were presumably discussed on Saturday by the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister with Dr. Ras Thomas, who is stated to be the head of the Mission in India. The result of the discussion was that the American Marathi Mission will no more be in charge of the settlement from the end of this month. It appears there are other Settlements in the province, which have been handed over to Christian Missions Social Service League and other private agencies to be run. Serious complaints were received by the Home Minister some time ago about proselytisation in some of the Settlements.

Immediately, he is stated to have issued orders that the Bible classes should not be made compulsory to non-Christian inmates. Orders also were issued to the effect that a person belonging to a different religion than that of the inmates concerned should not be allowed to give religious lessons. If necessary, Hindus must be employed for Hindu inmates and Muslims for Muslim inmates for imparting religious education. The Criminal Tribes Settlement Enquiry Committee which is at present drafting its report is considering all these questions and a report may be submitted to Government before the end of this month.

COTTAGES FOR BOMBAY MINISTERS

Each To Cost Rs. 35,000

(From Our Special Correspondent).
POONA, Sept. 11.

Question of building cottages for Ministers of Government of Bombay, the Speaker and President of the Legislature has finally been decided by the Council of Ministers and the construction work is expected to be taken on hand immediately.

It appears that Government have decided to develop only such portion of plot 7 of Back Bay as is required for construction of nine cottages. The cost of developing this portion only is expected to be Rs. 2 lakhs. It might be remembered that Bombay Corporation authorities were not in favour of construction of these buildings on the plot if they were not properly developed.

There will be nine cottages in one line at a cost of Rs. 35,000 each. This will cost Government in all about five lakhs of rupees. It is expected that nearly five times the amount could be realised by sale of even few Government bungalows in Bombay. These cottages are to be ready before 1st June, 1939, so that in case the Bombay Legislature decides against the Poona exodus, Ministers can shift to these buildings.

LIMITATION OF ELECTRIC COMPANIES' PROFITS

Bombay Government Framing Rules

(From Our Special Correspondent).
POONA, Sept. 11.

It is understood that the Government of Bombay have decided to further amend the rules for the issue of licences to Electric Supply companies and a notification in this connection will be issued at an early date.

It appears that Government have decided that all Electric supply companies including the Tata companies with seven years standing will be issued renewed licences on condition that excepting 6 per cent. of the net profits, the rest of the profits shall go to consumers of electricity. Original idea was in favour of reducing the amount to four per cent. of profits only.

UNITARY CONTROL OF COTTON TRADE

Bombay Govt. Considering New Legislation

(From Our Special Correspondent).
POONA, Sept. 11.

The question of unitary control of the cotton trade in Bombay has been engaging the attention of Government for the last several months.

At a recent meeting of the Congress Cabinet, it is understood to have been decided that unitary control should be established and necessary legislation should be brought forward.

According to the proposal, it appears that a legal transaction can be carried on only through the East India Cotton Association.

Any other organisation allowing such transactions being carried on will be liable to be punished under the law.

The lowest limit of a transactions in the East India Cotton Association ring, it appears, is 100 bales at present. With a view not to hit smaller traders, it is proposed that there should be another ring where smaller transactions from 10 bales onwards could be carried on.

Government are considering carefully all details and propose to evolve the scheme that it will not hit anyone severely.

CONSULT CONGRESS LEADERS

Instructions To Collectors

(From Our Special Correspondent)
POONA: Sept. 11.

It is understood that Government of Bombay have issued circulars to Collectors in the Province to the effect that they should consult Presidents of Congress Committees and leaders belonging to various political groups and parties in the matters like reconstitution of municipal constituencies, distribution of seats, etc.

GRANTS TO HINDU TEMPLES

(From Our Special Correspondent)
POONA: Sept. 11.

The question of stopping grants to Hindu temples, including Jain temples, which have not thrown open their doors to all sections of Hindu community, was under the consideration of the Government of Bombay.

In the Province of Bombay there are at present 23,362 temples receiving Government grant and out of them there are only 510 which have thrown open their doors to all sections of the Hindu community.

A decision in the matter may be expected at an early date.

Dr. A. R. Menon, leader of the Congress Party in Cochin has been appointed Minister for Rural Development in the State, in place of Mr. A. Siva Rama Menon who expired recently.

NO FURTHER CONCESSIONS TO ZEMINDARS

U. P. Assembly Select Committee's Decision

LUCKNOW, Sept. 10.

The "National Herald" understands that the Select Committee appointed by the U.P. Legislative Assembly has refused to concede the demands of the Zemindars Group for further concessions.

The paper adds: "It appears that at the suggestion of Zemindars certain modifications in the enactment clauses were agreed upon by the Select Committee, but Zemindars now want further concessions and intend to approach the Congress High Command during the Delhi Session of the A.I.C.C.

"The Select Committee concluded consideration of the Bill, and it is understood it will meet on September 22, when the report is expected to be signed."—United Press.

Air-Conditioned Coaches On N. W. Railway

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

An experimental extension of the air-conditioned coaches will be introduced on the North Western Railway during the coming winter months.

For the present air-conditioned travel facilities will be available on two sections only, viz: between Lahore and Karachi and between Peshawar and Delhi.

The North Western Railway, it is understood, are very shortly putting on about a dozen railway cars on selected sections of their system, as an experimental measure.—United Press.

TENANTS DEPRIVED OF HOLDINGS

Dhanduka Memorial To Revenue Minister

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, Sept. 10.

Reports have been received here that inspite of Government orders several Talukdars have taken away lands from the peasants in Dhnduka Taluka. About 150 suits have been led by peasants in the Mamlatdar's court against the Talukdars.

In this connection one memorial has been sent to the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, Government of Bombay, stating their grievances and alleging harassment by the Talukdars.

It is understood that the peasants have expressed their disappointment about the present Tenancy Bill as it does not give relief to peasants in large number.

It is likely that Hon. Morarji Desai will tour Dhanduka Taluka in this connection shortly.

RAJA NARENDRA NATH RESIGNS

LAHORE, Sept. 11.

Raja Narendra Nath, Leader of the National Progressive Party in the Punjab Legislative Assembly has resigned his seat in the Assembly as a protest against the passage of recent discriminatory legislation.

This announcement is contained in a joint statement issued by Rai Bahadurs Gopaldas and Bindasaran, M.L.A.'s and prominent members of the National Progressive Party.

It is understood, however, that the resignation has not yet been accepted.—A. P.

ADJOURNMENT ON DELHI SITUATION

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

Mr. Baijnath Bajoria, member of the Central Assembly has tabled an adjournment motion regarding the situation in Delhi, resulting from the stabbing of a Sadhu of the alleged Shiv temple near Queen's Garden.—United Press.

Census Must Include Record Of Jobless

A suggestion that Government should make an effort to record particulars of unemployment in the country while collecting the census information has been made by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, in the course of a communication to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, Simla, in connection with the 1941 Census.

WHY GANDHIJI RULES CONGRESS?

Munshi Explains Secret Of His Dominance

Home Member's Speech At Fergusson College Gathering

POONA, Sept. 10.

"India is a democracy to-day because it is built up by the greatest democratic party in the world—the Congress. None is forced to join it. None is prevented from resigning from it, but so long as one is a Congressman his freedom is to argue and persuade inside his self-chosen world. This discipline is enforced not by brute force, but by normal compulsion," declared Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Bombay Government, in the course of an address punctuated by repeated applause, to the students of the Fergusson College this evening on the occasion of the annual social gathering.

Mr. Munshi added, "Let us not forget that true democracy is not anarchy, nor is it a babel of tongues. It has no place for childish incapacity to impose discipline on oneself, which some consider as equivalent to freedom."

NEED OF DISCIPLINE

Proceeding Mr. Munshi stated that if democracy was to be saved from the menace of totalitarianism, party organisation as in Britain and U.S.A. alone could save it. "Democracy becomes strong by reason of party organisation voluntarily accepted. The party machine gives democracy the same strength which the O. G. P. U. knife and executioner give to the totalitaria State. But for Party discipline democracy will be dead in a minute.

Mr. Munshi refuted the suggestion that Congress was a one-man show and declared that Congress contained more strong tempered, liberty-loving and powerful individuals than all such men put together outside it in a country. While they discussed and they disagreed they obeyed the collective will.

WHY MAHATMA LEADS

"It was said Gandhiji alone ruled and the Congress was not a democracy." But Mr. Munshi asserted the Congress was a democracy and asked: "But why does Gandhiji rule"?

Replying the question himself Mr. Munshi said: "Those of us who have known him, well know how he argues, persuades or allows himself to be persuaded. He rules by the most powerful of weapons. His opinion has a moral basis invariably. When we disagree with him, subsequent facts prove him to the right in the end and us wrong. He rules because he commands willing and spontaneous allegiance of men,

HON. MR. K. M. MUNSHI: Home Minister.

who have known him well, whose faith in his leadership has been built on the rock of experience."—

Continuing Mr. Munshi said:—

"In the world of to-day there are two ideas which are at war; one of the totalitarian State and the other of the democratic State. The totalitarian State disregards the individuality of men. Under it human beings are but cogs in the wheel of a giant machine, its efficiency is its only objective, its only law. Russia and Germany, Italy and Japan are such States. Bolshevism and Fascism are alike in this respect: Man is nothing, the State is everything. Violence is its supreme instrument. It takes varying shapes; creates the secret service to track down its victim; uses death as the sovereign remedy to destroy indiscipline and opposition.

"The democratic State has for its object the development and happiness of the individual life of its citizens. The administrative machine is only the instrument of securing this object. Under it man's dignity is an ideal to work for, to maintain and to worship. This involves rights which even the State, except in a crisis, has to preserve. Under it men dissolve their differences by discussion, by discipline and sacrifice. Its instrument is the moral force except in the last resort.

"In spite of their past history England, France and U.S.A. today stand for such a State.

"In Czechoslovakia the issue is made clear. Will moral force win or the naked sword? To-day the two ideas stand face to face. Tomorrow will decide who will win.

READING OF HISTORY.

"Some people read history, but only that which was written a generation before. They do not know that in order to become strong democracy has evolved the voluntary discipline of the party system. England, to-day, though a democracy, is as organised and compact as any totalitarian State, but by self-imposed discipline Neville Chamberlain, without an army to protect him, is as unchallengable a dictator by the spontaneous, uncoerced allegiance of Englishmen.

"Let us not forget this: Democracy is not Anarchy. Neither it is a babel of tongues or hunting ground for factions or personal ambitions. It has no place for that childish incapacity to impose discipline on oneself, which some consider as equivalent of freedom. We are not living in the age of Rousseau or John Stuart Mill. Mass organisation of nations, democratic or totalitarian, is the order of the day.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE CALENDAR*

THIS SHOT WILL STOP WADE--- AND STOP HIM DEAD!
CRACK!
HA! GOT HIM!
JUST TO MAKE SURE, I'LL WAIT TILL HIS BODY RISES TO THE SURFACE--AND PLUG HIM AGAIN!
IF I CAN GET TO HIM BEFORE MY BREATH RUNS OUT!
6-15
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